

THE NOR-WEST FARMER.

Vol. 19; No. 23.
Whole No. 251.

THE NOR-WEST FARMER, DECEMBER 5, 1900.

\$1a Year, \$1
in advance.



Wintering Horses.

All indications point to the demand for good horses keeping up to that of the past season for a few years to come, certainly for next year, with the possibility of an

work, resulting in a smaller acreage being sown. On the other hand, too high feeding is not conducive to best results. A happy medium should be aimed at, one which, with a few weeks' light work in the spring, will give the horses that vitality and hardness of muscle so necessary to endure with ease the rush of work that comes with seeding.

In the first place, remember that shelter is equivalent to food. The animal heat has to be kept up and if the horses are running out more food will be required than if they were in comfortable stables, or else the animals will use their store of reserve fat for this purpose and thus lose in condition. On the other hand, close

each day. This means that a horse weighing 1,100 to 1,200 pounds should get 22 to 24 pounds of hay a day. This may seem like a small quantity, but is ample in warm quarters, with no work. If the stable is cold the feed should be increased three or four pounds a day. If a small amount of work is required of the horses, that will also need extra food. The two pounds a day per 100 pounds live weight is only a maintenance ration, intended to keep the horses in a condition neither gaining nor losing. If in low flesh when they go into winter quarters and it is desired to have them gain a little, then grain should be added. The horses would be the better of a few pounds of grain daily and a few



Leitch Bros. Flour Mill at Oak Lake, Man.

even greater demand should the European powers profit by the lessons the war in South Africa has taught and begin buying horses to mount a portion of their infantry. In view of this and also of the shortness of feed the wintering of a large number of more or less idle work horses on the farm presents quite a problem. Whatever is done the aim should be to bring the work horses out in the spring in the very best condition for the rush of work. Simply "wintering" them, bringing them through alive, is not what is wanted, as the vitality of the horses can be so lowered by a few months' poor handling as to require a much longer period to put them in proper working condition.

It is easy to follow a very shortsighted policy in wintering the work horses. A little saving in the cost of feeding them during the winter may mean a much greater loss in the spring through their being unable to do their full share of

confinement is not to be advocated, because a certain amount of exercise is needed to keep the system in good tone. Over feeding in confined quarters is as bad as under feeding, the system becomes overloaded with nutritive material and derangement of one or more organs is likely to follow unless liberal exercise is allowed. The kidneys are usually the first to suffer, as it is their duty to carry away the waste material of the body and are always overworked when over feeding is done.

The proper amount of feed to give an idle horse opens up a big question in the study of feeding qualities and values of different foods, and to just how much food is necessary for a horse per day to keep him in good condition. Science and the experience of practical feeders agree in showing that a ration of meadow hay, consisting of two pounds per day for every hundred pounds live weight, is ample for idle horses that are out for a short run

pounds less hay. Many farmers feed far too much hay to their horses. It is not necessary for an idle horse to have hay before him constantly. A limited amount fed regularly will give much better results. Weigh up 25 pounds of hay and see how much it makes, divide it into three feeds and see how much should be fed at a feed.

What we have said applies to good hay. If the hay has been washed by rain, badly cured, or otherwise damaged, more will have to be fed or grain supplied to take its place. When green cut oats or barley is fed instead of hay at least one-tenth more is needed of well cured and saved stuff. Where straw is fed a larger amount is needed. But the trouble with straw is that too frequently an animal has to eat such a large amount of it to get nutriment enough that it is impossible to do so. An idle horse can generally do this with ordinarily good straw, but with work

horses it is best to feed less and increase the grain, and this is often the best plan, too, with idle horses. After all is said and done, much remains to the judgment of the feeder, who will know intuitively how his horses are doing.

Feeding the Colt.

The first winter makes the colt, therefore he should have the very best of care. If he has been taught to eat grain and hay before he is weaned he will take to the winter's feed much more kindly. Many a colt does not thrive the first winter because he has been poorly weaned. Separated from his mother before learning to eat grain and hay and put on dry innutritious food, his coat soon stands on end, he loses flesh and becomes a most forlorn, dejected looking object.

Two things are to be guarded against in feeding the colt. First, the feed must not be too bulky, for if it is the colt will not be able to get sufficient nourishment out of it and will grow up with a "weedy" look. A "big belly" on a colt is not objectionable, provided it is within bounds. Many stockmen foolishly look for the trim, tidy form of the mature animal in the young colt. The digestive tract needs to be developed to a moderate extent by distension with coarse feed, so as to serve its full purpose when the animal is grown. Withholding coarse feed to keep down the size of the belly and feeding concentrated grain is the second thing to be avoided in feeding colts. If too much rich food is given the digestion is apt to become impaired, with the result that the animal becomes a "hard keeper." Liberal feeding must be counterbalanced by abundant outdoor exercise. Liberal feeding and close confinement ruins many a colt, as well as underfeeding.

Oats lead as the best grain for feeding colts, as they possess a liberal amount of bone and muscle forming constituents. But mixtures of shorts and bran, with barley, peas and corn can be fed successfully, and especially so when these products are cheap and oats dear. The daily allowance of oats for a colt is about as follows:—

Up to one year of age, from 2 to 3 lbs.
From one to two years of age, 4 to 5 lbs.
From two to three years of age, 7 to 8 lbs.

This gives an idea of how much to feed, and with it there should be ample roughage, as hay or straw, but roughage should always be fed in just a little less quantity than the colts would eat had they free access to it. Steamed crushed oats and barley or bran make good variants occasionally. So also do roots, cooked and crushed grain, or bran, stirred in. A small quantity of this kind of feed given daily (preferably at night), or even two or three times a week, will have its effect in producing a better colt with a more thrifty general appearance.

P. Burns & Co., proprietors of the abattoir at Calgary, are said to have fully 10,000 sheep at their sheep camp, north of the Bow River, in reserve for supplies during the winter for their B. C. trade.

The abattoir at Calgary is doing a heavy business in supplying the Kootenay and coast markets with fresh beef. This is bound to work into a big trade as the country grows, and it may not be so very many years until but few of the western cattle find their way to the Atlantic seaboard. The proprietors of the abattoir are now drawing supplies from quite a long distance east of Calgary.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

CARDS under this head inserted at the rate of \$1.50 per line per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than six months.

K. McIVOR, Roselea Farm, Virden, breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and introducer and grower of Western (or native) Rye Grass. 9 young bulls for sale, 9 to 21 months old; also a limited supply of seed for coming season.

D. FRASER & SONS, Emerson, Man. Breeders and importers of Shorthorns, Shropshire and Southdown Sheep. Pedigree Poland China Pigs a specialty, from the best strains in the United States.

R. L. LANG, Spruce Bank Farm, Oak Lake, Man., breeder and importer of Shorthorn Cattle, improved Berkshire Swine, White Wyandottes and White Leghorns. Young stock for sale. 2448

JAS. MURRAY, Lyleton, Man., is offering his entire flock of Border Leicesters for sale. This flock has won the flock prize eight years in succession at the Winnipeg Industrial.

WM. M. CHAMPION, Roselawn Farm, Reaburn P.O., Man., breeder of Ayrshire cattle, Berkshire Swine and White Rock Fowl. A fine pair of young bulls for sale.

JAMES GLENNIE, Longburn, Man. Importer and breeder of Holstein-Friesian Cattle. Bull Calves of the famous Teake strain for sale. Write for prices. Box 95.

JOS. VUILL & SONS, Meadowside Farm, Carlton Place, Ont., breeders of Ayrshires, Shropshires, Berkshires, B.P. Rocks. Young stock for sale.

P. LE BOUTILLIER, Clanwilliam, Man., breeder of Hereford cattle. 20 head of young stock, both sexes, from 5 to 18 months, for sale. All registered.

JOHN TURNER, "Bonny Brae Farm," breeder of Polled Angus Cattle. Young stock of both sexes for sale. Address, John Turner, Carroll, Man.

HY. BYERS, Macgregor, Man., breeder of Jersey Cattle. Largest herd in the West, headed by Rover Pops, No. 41020. Young stock for sale.

JOHN LOGAN, Murchison, Man., breeder of Shorthorns. Oldest herd bull, Prince Charlie, for sale; splendid stock-getter. Young stock for sale.

A. & J. MORRISON, Carman, Man. Breeders of Shorthorn cattle. One 11 and one 24 months old bulls of exceptional quality for sale.

W. C. EDWARDS & CO. North Nation Mills, P.O. Importers and Breeders of Ayrshire Cattle Shropshire Sheep and Berkshire Pigs. 1642r

J. VAN VEEN, breeder of Galloway and Hereford Cattle and Shropshire Sheep, Lake View Ranch, File Hills, Fort Qu'Appelle, Assa. 1588

HENRY LAYCOCK, Rosebank, Man., breeder of Poland China Swine. A few choice sows with pig for sale. Prices satisfactory.

W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Rockland, Ont., Importers and Breeders of Shorthorn Cattle, Shropshire Sheep and Berkshire Pigs. 1642r

ROBT. WHITE, Wakopa, Man., breeder of Shorthorns. Head hered by "Crimson Chief" (24057) Young stock for sale.

JOHN TRAQUAIR, Welwyn, Assa. Polled Angus Cattle. Victoria's Queen mothers, Charmers, Mayflowers, etc.

A. BRADLEY, Portage la Prairie, Manitoba, breeder of Tamworth Pigs. Young Pigs for sale.

JOHN S. GIBSON, Morden, Man. Young Shorthorn Bull for sale. Poland China Pigs and pure bred Plymouth Rock Poultry.

WM. CHALMERS, Hayfield, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Correspondence solicited.

GEO. ALLISON, Burnbank, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Leicesters. Stock for sale. 2481

STEEL BROS., Glenboro, Manitoba. Breeders of Ayrshire Cattle. Young Stock for sale. 1731f

THOS. MCCARTNEY, Longburn, Man. Ayrshire Cattle. A splendid pair of young bulls for sale.

W. E. BALDWIN, Manitou, Man. Tamworths. Young stock for sale from imported animals.

LEMON JICKLING, Morden, Man. Shorthorn Cattle and Tamworth Pigs. Young stock for sale.

W. M. SMITH, Fairfield Plains, Ont. Ayrshires, Southdowns, P Chinas, Duroc Jerseys, Poultry

KING BROS., Wawanesa, Man., breeders of Yorkshire Swine and White Plymouth Rocks.

G. & W. BENNIE, Castleberry, Man. Shorthorns and Clydesdales. Young Stock for sale. Write.

F. J. COLLYER, Welwyn, Assa. breeder of Polled Angus and Berkshires. Bull calves for sale.

JAS. ROBERTSON, Beaver Brand Farm, Glendale P.O., Man. Poland China Pigs for sale.

J. HENRY, Chater, Man., breeder of Berkshire Swine and W. P. Rocks. Write or call.

WELLINGTON HARDY, Pomeroy, Man. Ayrshires & improved Yorkshires, Young Stock for sale.

T. R. TODD, Hillview, Man. Shorthorn Cattle and Oxford Sheeps. Young stock for sale.

W. N. CROWELL, Napinka, Man., breeder of Berkshire Pigs. Young stock for sale.

D. ALLISON, Stronsa Stock Farm, Roland, Man. Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Swine.

F. MURDOCH, Bru, Man. Shorthorn Cattle Yorkshire Swine and Shropshire Sheep.

JOSEPH TAYLOR, Elgin, Manitoba, breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Young stock for sale.

W. V. EDWARDS, Souris, Man. Breeder of Jerseys. Herd bull and bull calves for sale.

JAMES WILSON, Innisfail, Alta., breeder of Shorthorns. Young stock for sale.

ALEX. WOOD, Souris, Man., Breeder of Oxford Down Sheep.

WANT, SALE OR EXCHANGE

Under this heading will be inserted advertisements of farm properties, farm machinery, etc., for sale and exchange, farm help wanted, articles wanted and other lines of miscellaneous advertising.

TERMS.—One cent per word each insertion, payable strictly in advance, name and address to be included in the count. No advertisement will be taken for less than 25 cents.

For Sale.—Fine large pedigreed Shorthorn Bull, 3 years old, dark roan, quiet and easily handled, sure stock getter; suitable for ranch. Seip Bros., Miami, Man. 22-23

Want on Shares.—A 1 Stallion to stand in Virden. For particulars write W. Crothers, Pipestone, Man. 20-25.

Seed Wheat.—Three hundred bushels of Preston wheat for sale. Write Jeremiah Coffey, Dalesboro, Assa. 21-26

Mr. A. Hughes, druggist, Medicine Hat, reports a fierce battle between two stallions on the Shannon Ranch, near that town. A heavy Clyde stallion fiercely attacked a valuable blood horse in the stable at night, and when found next morning was one mass of bites, from his withers to his ears, the mane being deeply bitten into the flesh. Although Mr. Shannon was strongly advised to shoot the animal, on Mr. Hughes' recommendation decided to try what Dr. Warnock's Ulcerkure would do. In less than two weeks the wounds were completely healed. If you have not used Ulcerkure, send 3c. stamp for free sample bottle to

Western Veterinary Co., Box 478, Winnipeg.

PRIZE HEREFORDS

For sale that grand 4-year-old SWEEPSTAKES BULL "SPOTLESS OF INGLESIDE," gentle and sure, and getter of numerous prize winners. Also a dozen sturdy YOUNG BULLS, 6 to 12 months old. Cows and heifers also for sale, 90 head to select from.

J. E. Marples, DELEAU, Manitoba.

TURTLE MOUNTAIN STUD OF CLYDESDALES

Imp. and Home-bred Stallions for Sale

Two-three and four-year-old Colts, sired by such noted stallions as
PRINCE OF WALES (673)
DARNLEY (222) BELTED KNIGHT (1395)
STANLEY PRINCE (6315)
PRINCE PATRICK (8933) MACGREGOR (1487)

These horses are of the finest quality, good action, good large flat bone, the best hoofs. Some of them prize-winners in the old country, and all of them large. For further particulars apply to

J. C. McLEOD, Manager, Ninga, Man.

NO SPAVINS

The worst possible Spavin can be cured in 45 minutes. Curbs, Splints and Ringbones just as quick. Not painful and never has failed. Detailed information about this new method sent free to horse owners.

Write to-day. Ask for Pamphlet No. 1.

FLEMING BROS., 58 Bay St., Toronto, Ont.

Tuberculosis.

By J. W. Roulledge, V.S., Boissevain, Man.

Tuberculosis is strictly a contagious disease and is caused by the *Bacillus tuberculosis*, and in order for it to be in a district, it must first be introduced in the bodies of animals. It is one of the most dreaded and destructive diseases in the world to-day, as it prevails in every town in every country on the face of the earth. It was thought to be a terrible thing that 6,000 people should lose their lives during the Spanish-American war, but 60,000 people in the United States die every year from tuberculosis alone. This is because it is such an insidious disease, people have it and do not know it, but are slowly dying from its effects nevertheless. It is most prevalent in large centres of population, as in cities and towns, as the atmosphere is more largely contaminated on account of the greater number of affected animals. It is estimated that there are 31,000 tuberculous people walking the streets of Chicago daily.

The cause of this disease is a very minute rod shaped microscopic organism, or germ, which is rounded at each end. It has great tenacity of life and can stand most destructive influences for days, even weeks and months. In ordinary drinking water the germ will live for 120 days. In sputum it will live for 229 to 269 days, when it may dry up, lift in the atmosphere and be inhaled into the healthy lungs of animals or human beings and be capable of starting the fatal disease. If exposed to the direct rays of the sun it will be destroyed in six hours. In ordinary rooms it will live for 300 days. It will thus be seen how important it is to raise the blinds, open the shutters, and let the sunshine into your homes regardless of its destructive qualities to curtains, carpets, etc. It is much better to substitute new ones occasionally, for you cannot substitute new respiratory organs once this dread disease has gained a foothold and begun its ravages.

The germ may invade the body in different ways: Through the respiratory tract, through the alimentary canal, and by wounds in the skin.

The sputum thrown off by affected persons soon dries up and the germs, carried off by currents of air, are breathed into the respiratory tract, or they may settle on food and thus be introduced to the system. Once introduced through the digestive organs they may affect any part of the alimentary canal, or its glands. Here the germs form tubercles, which when fully grown, break down in pus. The discharge flows into the lymphatic system and from it is discharged into the blood, and by it carried to all parts of the body. Generalized tuberculosis is sometimes thus set up, ending in a rapid death, or galloping consumption.

It is through the digestive system, by drinking milk from tuberculous cows, that so many contract the disease. In very young children the germ is not destroyed when taken into the delicate stomach, as it is by the stronger digestive fluids of older people. The disease attacks the lining membrane and once the germ has lodged, the seed of death has really been planted. It will thus be seen how very necessary it is to know that the milk we are using is from healthy cows. It is not necessary for the udder to be affected before the milk will contain the disease germs. Cases are on record where the udder showed no disease, yet a microscopic examination of the milk showed the presence of the germs. In butter the salt reduces the virulence of the germ and in meat it is usually killed in the cooking. But the only safe way to know whether

your cows are free of the disease is to have them tested by a competent veterinarian with tuberculin. If they respond to the test, thus showing that the disease germ is present, you will be glad to know it and have them destroyed, and thus prevented from infecting the rest of the herd, or of giving it to your own family. If your cows do not react under the test you will feel at ease and can thoroughly enjoy your milk without any fear.

The tubercles which are so characteristic of the disease are caused by the germ setting up irritation where it lodges. This is followed by inflammation, the white cells are attracted to it and soon the whole is surrounded by a fibrous capsule. In this condition the germ is hemmed in, as it were, and cannot do much harm. But let the vitality of the system become lowered in any way, the surroundings of this capsule will also become weakened and the germ may be set free again, to set up disease in some other place. Healthy, robust animals may resist the attacks of the germ, but let their vitality be lowered through exposure or lack of feed and there is great danger of them contracting the



The Late John I. Hobson.

disease. It is thus readily seen how important it is to keep up the resisting qualities to this disease of a herd so that when exposed they may throw off the germs.

Because the germ varies slightly in the different species of animals some scientists think that it cannot be transmitted from one species to another. The germ affecting man and monkey is much the same, but very much different to that affecting the rabbit. Yet the disease is easily transmitted from the former to the latter. At Lincoln Park Geological Gardens, Chicago, and at other similar places, lions have got tuberculosis from monkeys, and snakes from rabbits, etc. This goes to show that the disease can be transmitted from one species to another and that not only is the cow responsible for communicating it to man, but vice-versa. If we were to destroy all tuberculous animals and disinfect the stables it would not be long until all would be more or less affected again, from the germs in the dried sputum of affected people.

When a veterinary practitioner is asked if a herd is tuberculous, he should say that he does not know, because his decision cannot be governed by the visible symptoms presented. To be absolutely sure he should resort to the tuberculin

test, for an animal in apparently perfect health may be affected and transmit the disease to others.

Tuberculosis is not always incurable. In a Colorado herd of 100 Jerseys all reacted when tested with tuberculin. One-fifth of them were slaughtered and showed well marked lesions of the disease. Arrangement was made with the state authorities to move the rest of the herd to the high lands of the state and to have them pastured there in the open air. This was done and after two years they were retested, and none of them reacted. When slaughtered none of them showed lesions of the disease. It is not often that such measures are taken early in the history of the disease, and hence are rarely effectual.

Tuberculosis is very seldom hereditary, as it was at one time thought to be. There may, however, be a predisposition to take the disease inherited, as, for instance, animals with weak lungs and low power to resist the disease. In other cases, a small percentage, it almost seems as though the seed of death was planted with the seed of life, for from the first spark of life the tendency was towards tuberculosis. The reason that it seems to follow in certain families is on account of our social and domestic arrangements, in that the members of one family are so intimately associated in the home life, and thus constantly exposed to infection from childhood up, if one member of the family is affected.

The Late John I. Hobson.

It is with sorrow that we chronicle the death of one of Canada's foremost agriculturists. Mr. Hobson passed away at his home in Guelph, Ont., on Friday, November 23rd, at the age of 65, after a few days' illness from kidney trouble. He was born in Wellington County, where his parents were early settlers near Mosboro, and here he had an excellent farm, which he gave up a few years ago on the death of his only son. He was a farmer by choice and made a name for himself in that line. Years ago, when the prize farm competitions were being carried on in Ontario, he was for ten years one of the judges and performed his duties with marked ability and acceptance. This gave him a wide knowledge of every phase of farm life in Ontario, and to that he added a knowledge of the conditions in other provinces, in the United States and England. He was thus a valuable speaker at farmers' institute meetings, and in this capacity he visited Manitoba in the summer of 1898. He also took an active part in municipal affairs, retiring after having filled the warden's chair. He was chairman of the advisory board of the Agricultural College since its appointment, but it was as a friend of the live stock interests of the country that he was best known. As a breeder of pure bred Shorthorns and other stock he took a keen interest in all that pertained to the uplifting of the industry. He was president of the Shorthorn Breeders' Association, and a director of some of the other associations. As president of the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association, he did excellent work in assisting to get reduced freight rates and other privileges now enjoyed by pure bred stock, and as president of the Provincial Winter Show (which position he occupied at his death) he did much to make that show the successful one it now is. Since his retirement from his farm a great deal of his time has been given to the promotion of the live stock industry and his loss will be felt on all sides.

The trotting stallion Axtell has earned for his owners in eleven years the sum of \$240,000 in stud fees.

Treatment of Stock.

By T. G. McKittrick, Crystal City, Man.

While paying every possible attention to stock in the way of feeding and general care, there is another matter which it is possible to overlook and which, indeed, in many cases, is scarcely, if ever, thought of. I refer to the treatment received by the stock at the hands of the attendant.

Laying aside the bare fact of duty towards the dumb creatures which are in his power and under his care and protection, a reasonable man need only recall the numberless proofs of which he has heard or read, or, better still, which have come under his personal observation, of the intelligence and rationalism of the so-called lower order of animals, in order to be convinced that they have a positive right to be treated with due regard for their comfort and respect for their feelings. One can scarcely go among a number of horses or cattle without noticing a marked resemblance to the human race. Individual characteristics are quite as prominent among them, and there often seems to be as much fun in the eyes and natures of the Jacks and Toms and Charlies among the horses as in those of their namesakes among the boys; while on the other hand, their sober good sense often enables them to render their friends and masters unexpected and valuable services.

Nor can any one fail to be gratified by the marks of appreciation of his labors which he receives on every hand from these responsive natures. Many a knighted member of parliament or hard working minister, who receives not one word or sign of appreciation from his constituents, might well envy the stockman who cannot enter any part of his realm but he is received with a chorus of welcome from every side. It is no longer a matter of speculation as to whether or not kind treatment pays. Facts and figures, as well as experience and common sense, show that whether in the case of draft, dairy, or market animals, kind treatment gives returns in good hard cash, or its equivalent. Besides, with how much more comfort and convenience can a man attend to stock when they trust him and are willing to be handled by him at his pleasure.

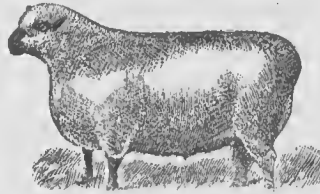
But this is, after all, only a part of the results of fair dealing, for no man could pursue such a course without there being a certain reaction on his own life and character. His home life, which invariably gives the key to his character, must in a measure correspond to that passed at his daily occupation, and the influence of such a life, not on mere animals, but on living souls, no one would dare to show by any process of calculation.

A test is about to be made by the German army which American horsemen are watching with great interest. Recently four commissioners of the German government came to New York to purchase 3,000 horses for trial in the German army. If they prove satisfactory large purchases will probably be made and would have the effect of greatly stimulating the horse industry.

California horsemen are rejoicing over the sale of about 3,000 horses to the German government for use in China. This has been a great boon to California horsemen, as on account of the long distance to eastern markets, the low price of horses for the last few years bore heavily on them. The last year has seen a big revival in horse breeding and this sale, amounting to nearly a million dollars, will give horse breeding a great impetus.

ROXEY STOCK FARM, BRANDON, MAN.

J. A. S. Macmillan
Importer and Breeder of Pure-Bred



Clydesdale, Shire and Hackney Stallions and Mares, Shorthorn Cattle and Shropshire Sheep.

Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited. Prices right. Terms easy. Full particulars on application. Apply P. O. Box 483, Brandon, Man.

Herefords Herd headed by "Sir Ingleside 2nd," descended from the famous "Corrector."
Ayrshires Include many winners at leading Fairs.

ED. T. PETAR, Souris, Man.

J. E. SMITH

Has received from Ontario a shipment of 12 Shorthorn Bulls which are for sale. Also for sale a number of home-bred Heifers, sired by Lord Stanley II—22260—, and supposed to be in calf to Golden Measure (Imp.) (72615)—28057—.

For sale a number of Clydesdale mares and fillies, all registered, will be served by Prince Charles, Imp.

All animals for sale, except the stock bulls, Lord Stanley II and Golden Measure (Imp.), and the Clydesdale stallion, Prince Charles (Imp.). These being the best that money and experience could buy, are required to maintain the high reputation of the stock of the Beresford and Smithfield Farms.

Come and see the stock, or write for what you want to

J. E. SMITH, P.O. Box 274, Tel. 4, Smithfield Ave., Brandon.

Poland Chinas

OF UP-TO-DATE BREEDING



Have some fine early Spring Boars and Gilts, sired by Manitoba Chief, (1221) and Bob Place, (1444) for sale, that in quality and price will satisfy the most discriminating buyers. Some fall Gilts of equal merit. Recent additions of newly imported blood ranks my herd amongst the foremost in the country. Also two extra good 2-year-old Shropshire Rams and Ram Lambs for sale cheap.

Write your wants.

W. L. TRANN, CRYSTAL CITY, MAN.

LEICESTERS

RAM LAMBS BREEDING EWES

For sale, 40 Ram lambs and 7 shearlings. As I am short of room, will also sell about 50 breeding Ewes of A1 quality, age from 1 to 4 shears, all good, sound and strong sheep. 200 to choose from. Prices right. See them, or apply **ALEX D. GAMLEY, Balgay Farm, Brandon, Man**



J. A. S. MACMILLAN,
Live Stock Agent and Importer, BRANDON.

Having a large connection amongst many of the foremost breeders in Great Britain, I guarantee to supply pure-bred Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Pigs of any British breeds for exhibition or breeding purposes on the most favorable terms. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices on application. P.O. Box 483

MARCHMONT STOCK FARM

Scotch Bred SHORT HORNS, 8 YEARLING BULLS, 8 BULL CALVES of great quality and breeding at moderate prices.

W. S. LISTER,
Middlechurch P. O., 7 miles N. of W'peg.
Telephone,



CAIRNBROGIE'S

Great Stud



GRAHAM BROS., - Claremont, Ont.,

Breeders and Importers of

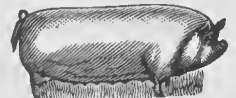
CLYDESDALE & HACKNEY HORSES

Handling only the best of their respective breeds, we have now on hand more good young Stallions and Mares than ever before, home bred and imported, of choicest breeding, of ample size, combined with the very best quality and action. Prices in keeping with the quality of our offerings.

Claremont is 25 miles east of Toronto on the C. P. R. Farm one mile from station. Correspondence and an examination of our stock solicited.

OAK GROVE FARM.

SHORTHORN CATTLE and LARGE, IMPROVED YORKSHIRE SWINE



Among the Shorthorns recently imported from Ontario, I have for sale a few very fine heifers, also a fine bunch of sows with pig, and a few choice boars fit for service.

Orders booked now for Young Pigs.

JAS. BRAY, Longburn, Man.

SHORTHORNS.

Number of young Bulls and a few good Cows in calf for sale. Barons Pride (Imp.) first in his class at Winnipeg, 1899, Stock Bull.

J. H. KINNEAR & SON, Souris, Man.

LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.

Four Boars of February litters at \$7.00 each, second litters now coming will be sold at \$5.00 each. First come, first served. Two first prize Boars at head of herd. Pairs not akin.

JOSEPH LAIDLER, Neepawa.

FOR

GALLOWAYS

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When writing advertisers, mention The Farmer.

Smaller Horses for the Army.

The South African war has supplied the world with an interesting object lesson, on the subject of army horses. An Englishman dearly loves a horse, and the more showy he is, the more that horse is loved. But war is not a mere spectacle. It is a very serious business and the horse that when well groomed and fed makes a brave show on a parade ground, very often cuts a very sorry figure on an African veldt. The success of the Boers has been largely due to the ease with which they could move from place to place by the help of their hardy native ponies, which could rustle for themselves as soon as they were out of the saddle. There is ample evidence that the cowboy horse of the western ranges has been the best mount on the British side for such operations as have been going on in Africa for the last twelvemonth, and some of the shrewdest judges in England have come to the same conclusion. We have already called attention to the opinions of such men as Sir Walter Gilbey and Sir John Gilmour and would now invite attention to the words of another man well qualified to speak. Sir Wilfrid Blunt, in a recent paper written for the "Nineteenth Century," comes out very strongly along the same line. He says:—

"The argument for small horses in war is capable of almost mathematical demonstration. In every campaign horses have necessarily to put up with small rations, often with semi-starvation, and the horse that can do with the least and worst food lasts the longest; and the longest lasting wins. If, then, a small horse can maintain himself where a big one starves, doing equal or nearly equal work, the small horse is demonstrably the better. Apart from artillery and transport, where heavy draft power will always be needed, a pony of 14.2, if properly bred—it has been proved in South Africa—will do all the work of a horse of 16 hands, and on equal rations (where these are scanty) will last twice as long. The small horse, too, is easily managed; he is less troublesome to mount under fire, and to dismount from on the march. * * * The small horse, too, is a smaller target for the enemy, is easier hidden in the folds of the ground, and is easier stowed on shipboard. He needs a less stout rope to tether him, a scantier shelter to screen him in rough weather.

"A stronger argument still against big horses is that their great size represents a departure from natural horse life. In England for the last hundred years or so, we have bred for size, and under conditions wholly artificial. What we have aimed at has been a horse capable of short spells of work on high diet and under special training. But short work and high feeding is not the condition of serious warfare, and after the first week the big English horse finds himself out of it. It is not so much that he is unaccustomed to rough diet, insufficient water, and cold, lying in wind and rain, as that he has not for many generations been bred to any hardship. His inherited constitution becomes soft, his digestive power is weakened, his vital energy too little for his frame. His bulk is only so much more weight to feed and carry."

How to get the greatest efficiency in the smallest bulk is the problem to be dealt with as the value of light mounted infantry comes to be recognized at home. Sir Walter Gilbey wants as a sire the small Thoroughbred or Hackney. Sir W. Blunt the Arab. The English Thoroughbred, he argues, has lost the hardness and robustness of constitution, which is the first requisite in a war horse. He says:—

"The advantages of the Arab as sire for stock such as we propose to create, little horses of 14 to 14.2, are overwhelming. It is his natural height. He is a very prepotent sire, his blood being purer than any other. While having all the quality of the English Thoroughbred, he is no artificial house-bred product. He has not lost his inherited constitution through too careless treatment. He is the offspring of a barren land, bred for generations to endurance of heat and cold, starvation, thirst and nakedness on shelterless plains. His feet and legs have inherited hardness. He is less liable to disease than any other known breed, and more adaptable than any other to violent changes of climate. He is a hard horse, and his stock is hard. Also he has been bred for centuries precisely for such qualities as are now proved to be the necessity of warfare—to make long marches day after day on little food and water, and yet to retain a turn of speed at the end of them for the hour of battle, sudden advance, or precipitate retreat. He is docile and intelligent, and easily trained to manoeuvre. Lastly—and this is a point of supreme importance—he has an inheritance of good temper such as no other horse possesses, and, treated with confidence, may be trusted beyond all others to accept his rider as a friend. I do not hesitate, then, to say that the Arab is the only horse worth considering as an improver of degenerate breeds for war."

If we remember rightly, an Arab of this very type is or was the favorite mount of Lord Roberts himself. Even the Arab could not well be harder or sounder than our own western broncho, reared in an ideal environment for the raising of an active, compact, "rustling" horse. And all experience proves that he can be broken, rather let us say trained, to a wonderful extent, as is exemplified in a round up, or in polo playing. If Arabs can be had they are worth trying, but the right man can make more of even a broncho, than we hayseeds further east have any idea of.

Colonel Roosevelt, in his "Rough Riders," speaking of the Cuban war, says:—"My horses were not strong, but they were tough and hardy, and answered my purpose well."

And the other day, at Montreal, Lord Strathcona said at the great reception he had there:—"There is another thing of which I am very proud, and that is the fine stand the Canadian horses took in the hardships of the contest. I have it on excellent authority and from many sources that the horses which were shipped from the Canadian Northwest to South Africa have proved themselves to be the finest class of horses used there by the British army. This will do Canada and Canadian trade an immense amount of good in the future."

Everything portends a better future market for a good class of western pony, and our western readers should aim to satisfy that demand when it comes.

As showing the progress and development of the pork packing industry in Ontario, 612 hands are employed now, as against 318 in 1895, in the city of Toronto.

New Mexico is credited with having the greatest number of sheep of any State or Territory in the Union. The wool clip last year was over 18,000,000 lbs. and sheep husbandry is the most profitable industry in the Territory.

Quite a large number of stockers have gone west this fall from Manitoba to the ranges. These, in many cases, were pronounced A1 animals by the western buyers and show that improvement is being made. Yet the topmost rung has by no means been reached.

Stock for the Territories.

At a recent meeting of the Executive of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, F. W. Hodson, Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, spoke at some length on the growing market offered by the immense areas of the Northwest. The possibilities of that country for ranching purposes are every year being more fully understood, and the openings for eastern cattle, both pure and graded, are greater every season. Mr. Hodson estimates that out west there are 200,000 head of cattle from which the annual increase is about 20 per cent. This means 40,000 head of calves, of which 20,000 will be females. He puts the number of bulls required there as 3,600, of which 2,500 will be furnished by the west, leaving over 1,000 that may be wanted from Ontario. He urges on the eastern men the importance of looking after this trade in pure bred stock, and says the Americans are coming in from Oregon and elsewhere to pick it up. Then he pointed out that the market in the west for Ontario stockers is a large and growing one, which should be catered to by the eastern farmers. The average price of the yearlings sent west this year was \$17.15. If good Shorthorn sires were used on the eastern dairy cow, thousands of the calves that are now knocked on the head could be raised at a profit and sent west at the end of their first winter. Mongrels, the get of runty bulls, that have been sent west in the past, are not wanted, but if from Shorthorn sires of beef type, they would be welcomed by the ranchers and bring better prices. He is trying to arrange for a rate of \$100 per car from Ontario, and \$125 from further east, for all cattle meant for the ranches, an arrangement which he correctly believes would benefit the eastern breeders, the ranchers and the railroad which carries the cattle to and from the ranches. He goes on to say:—

"We are furthermore endeavoring to secure special rates for men coming from the west to the east to buy stock. We want to secure a rate of 1c. per mile for men from the Northwest who buy in Ontario a car load of cattle for the Territories. We want to secure a free passage for a man who comes here and buys two car loads. We want to secure a free passage, both for a man and his assistant, when more than two car loads are purchased. Again, a man who goes about here in Ontario buying stock for shipment to the Northwest, under the auspices of the Live Stock Associations, has to pay full rates while he is doing so. This man is really doing work for which railways should be glad to pay \$1,000 a year. What we ask is simply that he be granted free transportation while engaged in this work. We also desire the C. P. R. to place a free car at the disposal of breeders coming from Vancouver in the west and Halifax in the east for the purpose of attending the Provincial Winter Fair and our co-operative sale of pure bred stock."

These suggestions were agreed to, and a committee consisting of Arthur Johnston, John I. Hobson, Robt. Miller and Wm. Linton, was appointed to support Mr. Hodson in urging the C. P. R. to grant the concessions asked for.

Next to cotton and wheat, the hog furnishes the largest values in the exports of the United States, and furnishes no less than 370 different articles of commerce.

The capture of a horse thief at Eureka revealed the nerviest man ever known in Kansas. He stole a horse from the pasture of a farmer, and then cut off the mane and tail of the horse, together with one ear, and sold the horse back to its original owner, who was unable to identify his own property.

The Wise Danes.

Canadians have learned one or two lessons from the Danes, and can learn another in the readiness with which they adapt themselves to new conditions of life. When they turned their attention to dairying they soon found that they had to have some way of disposing of their waste products. Of course the hog was the natural way, but they soon found that their native hogs were such poor ones that they had to look for more profitable animals. These they found in Holsteins. They soon found, too, that these hogs were only the native ones improved by the use of English boars, and the Danes promptly went to England to get improvement at the fountain head.

At first the middle white breed was used and as early as 1870 it is estimated that nearly half the boars used were of English origin. As the industry grew the Danes found they had to look about for new markets. Germany at first took what they had over that needed for home consumption, but a bigger market had to be found for their surplus product. It was placed on the English market and soon appreciated. The Englishman, however, preferred a longer side than the cross with the middle white gave. The Danes promptly took the hint and imported the large whites, and in less than ten years England was their chief market for hog products.

They are now talking of developing a fixed type out of their mixed breed, and calling it the "native" breed. They can succeed in this, without doubt, but will they be any further ahead? The danger is that if a type is fixed, they may work to that type rather than to the demands of the market. The demands of any market are constantly changing and the caterers to any trade must be prepared to change with the changing fashion. The Danes have made progress while catering to the English bacon market, because the whole effort has been to excel. Once they think they have secured perfection and rest, the progress will be backward instead of forward.

Canada is year by year gaining a greater foothold in the English market for her bacon and hams. This has been brought about by the combined efforts of the packer and feeder, together with the introduction of the bacon breeds of pigs and the dissemination of information regarding the best methods of producing the desired article. This trade is bound to grow and develop in Canada, and though its influence is only beginning to be felt in the west, yet it is sure to come. In laying a foundation, therefore, farmers should be prepared to lay aside all prejudice and make it in a line with what experience has proven to be the most successful. Beginning right now will save undoing the work a few years hence and beginning over again.

Volume XVI. of the Dominion Shorthorn Herd Book has just been issued by the secretary, Henry Wade. It contains the records of 7,024 animals, the largest number recorded in the history of the association. The volume consists of two books, one containing the records of 3,214 bulls, and the other that of 3,810 cows. The increase over last year is 1,284, and shows the impetus the increased value of cattle has given Shorthorn breeders. It is also shown in another way. There are 46 imported bulls and 144 females registered in this volume, as against 33 bulls and 58 cows the year previous, and 12 bulls and 2 cows the year before that. A list of prize winners at the leading Canadian fairs is included in the volume.

D. McBETH, OAK LAKE MAN.



BREEDER OF Clydesdale Horses AND Shorthorn Cattle



I have a number of promising young Stallions for sale.
My Shorthorn herd is headed by "Best Yet," bred by Hon. John Dryden, of Brooklin, Ont. A number of young stock of both sexes, all registered, are for sale, and can be recommended as first-class animals.
Correspondence solicited. Prices right.



**Farmers' Live Stock
EAR LABELS \$1.50.**
Per hundred and up according to number of letters and figures wanted. Also handy punch and nippers to insert same. Send for circular and price list. Tack this ad on the wall so you will know where to write when you want labels. Please say where you saw the ad. R. W. JAMES, BOWMANVILLE, ONT.

THORNCLIFFE STOCK FARM.

Largest Stud of Clydesdales in Canada

Headed by the champion stallion of all ages LYON MACGREGOR.

STALLIONS & COLTS from the best blood in Scotland and Canada.

AYRSHIRE BULLS & HEIFERS from imported stock.

BEST MILKING STRAINS with good teats.

TERMS REASONABLE.

A visit to Thorncliffe will repay you.

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Choice bred Shorthorns and registered Clydesdales. One imported Stallion and some very choice mares and fillies for sale. Two imported Bull calves and also one Bull calf from Caithness, and a few good show heifers and young cows and heifer calves for sale from Caithness.

HOLSTEINS AND YORKSHIRES

Some good young boars, fit for service. Prize winners. Prices reasonable for quality.

A. B. POTTER, - Montgomery, Assa.

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**D. E. CORBETT, breeder of
SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.**

Stock always for sale. Have a nice bunch of ram and ewe lambs for sale. My sheep are from the well-known breeders John Campbell and Hammer & Sons, Ontario. Address—Swan Lake P.O., Man.

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**SHORTHORNS, COTSWOLDS, BERKSHIRES,
BARRED ROCKS and TOULOUSE GEESE.**

Seven Shorthorn Bulls, 4 Heifers from 2 months to 2 years old, sired by the famous Stock Bulls Lyndhurst 4th, 1st prize aged bull in 1900, 1st prize 3 year old in 1899, at Winnipeg two places ahead of the world renowned Judge, and Spicy Robin, a grand good 2 year old, of Watts breeding. My herd of Berkshires have won more premiums during the last five years than all the other herds in Western Canada at the three leading fairs, winning all the herd prizes except one, and I had a right to that. A right good lot of Boars and Sows constantly on hand for sale. Cotswold shearing Rams and Ram lambs for sale, all prize winners. This flock won \$38.00 out of \$140 against strong competition this year at Winnipeg. Also two prize winning Leicester Rams for sale. Barred Rocks of the best breeding. Call and see my stock or write for prices. Visitors always welcome.

MAPLE GROVE FARM.

Portage la Prairie, Man.

**SHORTHORN CATTLE and
LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.**

Stock of my breeding has taken honors at the Winnipeg and Portage Fairs this year. I have a splendid pair of young bulls, and swine of both sex, for sale.

J. A. FRASER, Proprietor.

ISLAND PARK HEREFORDS

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Importer and breeder.

Young and aged stock of both sexes for sale.

Lord Ingleside 6th, herd bull, secured 1st prize and Sweepstakes at Winnipeg and Brandon Fairs, 1900.

R. McLENNAN, Moropano P.O., Man.

Lakeside Stock Farm.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

Females bred, and with calves at foot. Six young Bulls, growthy and full of quality. All by the imported bull

SIR COLIN CAMPBELL.



ROSEBANK FARM

For Sale Victoria's Montrose, the well known Polled Angus bull, first at Winnipeg and Brandon. He also took the silver medal and diploma and herd prize. We have a few bulls and heifers sired by Victoria's Montrose. Write—

A. CUMMING, Lone Tree P.O., Man.

JOHN WALLACE,

Cartwright, Manitoba.

Breeder of high-class

Herefords.

15 young Bulls for sale.



Wm. G. STYLES, Rosser, Man.

Breeder of

Shorthorns, Yorkshires, Tamworths.

Young and aged stock of above breeds always on hand. Six splendid bull calves and young sows at reasonable rates. Parties met by appointment at Rosser.

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Sheep Farming in Argentina.

Of recent years Argentina has come very prominently before the world as a buyer of the choicest live stock England can raise, also as an exporter of beef cattle, sheep, wool and wheat, and her horses have figured in the South African war. Few people here have any idea of the immense stretches of fertile land, very similar to our western prairies, that spread out in every direction from the estuary of the La Plata. It is only in recent years that wheat growing has been taken up, the work being done mainly by poor, hard-working Italian laborers. Yet their average production of wheat is 75,000,000 bushels a year. Cattle and horses are also raised in large numbers and the wealthy owners of these far stretching estates have been ready buyers of the best blooded cattle that Britain can produce. Another great industry is sheep raising. It is estimated that there are over 80,000,000 sheep in Argentina and that it produces one-sixth of the wool clip of the world.

The Breeders' Gazette gives a short account of one big "estancia" on which the stock is about 75,000 sheep, 4,000 cattle and 800 horses. The foundation stock of the sheep was Merino grades, but within the last 20 years Lincoln rams have been imported in great numbers, and owing to the fertility of the soil, the newer cross with that large framed sheep does splendidly. The sheep are divided into flocks of over 3,000 each, pasturing in huge wire fenced fields, each flock in charge of a native shepherd, or gaucho, who lives in a hut within the enclosure. These huts are made of mud, thatched with flags or rushes cut from the river bank, and consist of two rooms, with mud floors. In one of these rooms the gaucho sleeps, in the other he does his cooking. The fire is lighted on the floor, and his fuel consists of manure from the corrals cut into blocks, as was done by the Mennonites in early days in Southern Manitoba, and even to a certain extent yet. It is not an easy fuel to light, but when lighted is good for cooking purposes. The method of lighting is by soaking a piece of rag in mutton fat, which is first lighted and then a kind of grotto is built over it with small pieces of the fuel. The only meat these gauchos eat is mutton, which they boil in a pot with rice, called pochoero. They always eat the meat first and then drink the soup. The gaucho gets up at daybreak and lets his flock out of the corral. While the sheep start out on the pampa, he boils his water and makes his mate, a native tea, which is placed in a hollowed out gourd and the hot water is poured on to it. This he sucks through a silver tube with a perforated bulb at the bottom. This and a dry biscuit form his first meal. He then locates and watches his sheep. These gauchos never walk a yard, but are all the time on horseback.

As soon as the sun gets very hot, which it does about eleven o'clock, the sheep commence to lie down, and as it is a case of follow my leader with these animals, soon the entire flock is recumbent. Then the gaucho returns to his hut and cooks his pochoero, after eating which, he, like his flock, takes a siesta till about three o'clock, when he once more gallops off to see after his sheep. Just before sundown he starts driving them back to the corral for the night, then makes his supper, which is once more mutton, smokes innumerable cigarettes and goes to bed. Such is the life of the gaucho.

About once in two weeks somebody comes from the estancia to bring provisions such as sugar, rice, bread, tea, etc., and these are the only people the herders see, except an occasional man galloping across the camp. Foot rot is common, owing to the richness of the soil, and

scab is an ever-present trouble, there being no effective scab legislation. In the hands of Anglo-Saxons that rich country would be a wonder of productiveness.

Sheep on the Western Range.

The Western States were noted at one time for the large number of lambs that they shipped east to be fattened. Now they do their own fattening and this winter there will be a very large number of lambs put up to feed. Not satisfied with fattening what they raise themselves, they buy largely as well, principally from New Mexico. It is estimated that one county in Colorado will pay out \$600,000 this year for lambs. Another county will fatten 100,000 alone. The prospects for good prices next spring are not as bright as they might be. The lamb crop has been a heavy one, with too many twins to make it an even one. Then feed on many of the ranges is somewhat scarce, while in the eastern and central States there is abundance. Consequently eastern feeders think they have the best end and are beating down the price, knowing that western men will be compelled to sell at low rates. A favorable early winter may materially change conditions, but the heavy number on feed tends to lower prices in the spring.

The Market for Bacon Hogs.

The regular fall slump in the price of bacon did not come quite as early in Ontario this fall as it usually does, but the first week of November saw such large numbers of hogs on the market that values declined fully one cent a pound. There has been somewhat the same condition here. July, August and September nearly always show high prices for hogs. This is the time packers cannot get enough to keep up their regular supply and then later more than they need comes forward in a rush and down goes the price. More effort should be paid to getting the hogs along early instead of having them come in a bunch in the fall just before cold weather sets in.

Though values have dropped in the east the outlook for good prices is bright, as the English supplies of bacon are reported somewhat light. Good prices will again prevail early in the new year. The quality of the hogs offered this fall in Ontario show a marked improvement. Farmers are learning to breed and feed better hogs, animals that more nearly conform to the packers' model. Greater improvement still will likely be made along these lines during the next few years, which will result in Canada gaining a greater foothold in the English market for the bacon and hams she has to send over.

Sheep men in the western States, and especially in Idaho, are taking time by the forelock by securing all the land possible, by purchase or lease, as they realize that the day of open sheep ranging in that country is soon coming to an end.

Lovers of good horseflesh will be pleased to know that the long agitation against docking horses' tails has won a great victory. The Queen, in sending out an order that none of her horses be treated in that way, also announced that she had persuaded the Prince of Wales to follow her example. With royalty taking up such a vigorous stand, it is likely that the docked horses will soon be as rare in London as full tailed horses are at present.

Winter Feed for Pigs.

This is the season in which the best mode of feeding swine is an appropriate subject for discussion. It is worth while in this connection to recall the very interesting discussion that took place last February at the Convention of the Pure Bred Stock Breeders' Associations at Winnipeg. The point made by F. W. Hodson, Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, was that the bacon hog must have a vigorous constitution if we are to make good saleable pork at a profit. For winter feeding, sugar beets are very valuable. Skim milk is always valuable, but its feeding value is much greater when we can only get a small quantity. Three pounds a day, or even less, when fed along with other foods, gives very valuable results. The same thing was brought out by Professor Gridale, and should never be lost sight of by farmers. When a large quantity of milk is fed the gain is much smaller in proportion. Potatoes are the only kind of roots that it is worth while to cook. Other sorts, apparently, are less valuable when cooked than when fed raw. In connection with this point it may be mentioned that Professor Plumb, of Indiana, carefully tested the value of cut mangels, when fed along with a mixture of corn and shorts. The lot fed mangels in addition made no greater gain than others that were fed the same grain feed, without mangels. The mangels might be useful as a variant, but he thinks carrots or beets would show better.

On the question of wet or dry feed, Professor Henry said that when he began his tests, he thought dry feed best, but had since changed his mind to some extent. In a cold climate like this, dry feed would be best. Dr. Thompson said, in a warm pen wet food would be all right, but if the pens were cold, dry feed was to be preferred. Charcoal or turf roots are a great help to winter digestion and Professor Robertson always stored a few loads of grass turf. His brood sows got great good from the turf.

Hogs for Alberta.

We understand buyers have been scouring Manitoba for young hogs to go west to be fattened at or around Calgary. These buyers have been taking all the young pigs they could get hold of at from 60 to 80 lbs. up. These weights are not wanted by the packers in Winnipeg, but the farmers want to get rid of them owing to scarcity of feed. So eager are the buyers to get these hogs, that as much as a half-cent a pound more than that offered by the Winnipeg packers for suitable weights is being paid for them. The western men are evidently fully alive to the situation. Hogs ready for the packers are likely to be very scarce in Manitoba and Eastern Assiniboia next spring owing to the scarcity of feed this winter, and also from a desire to turn into ready money anything and everything possible this fall. A higher price for the half-grown, unfinished pig than for the finished article will also tempt people to dispose of pigs that they would otherwise have kept over winter.

The western men see this, and consequently are determined to get their share, even if they have to do their own fattening with coarse grains of their own raising. They see that it will be cheaper for them to pay a good price for the hogs now than a higher one next spring, for Ontario or American hogs. They have their trade at B.C. points to supply and must keep up their connection. In this move they show good foresight and business sagacity. We wish our farmers were all in a position to care for a good bunch of hogs during the winter.

Why Is It?

Last November we bought a farrow cow, rather thin, and giving about three quarts of milk per day. We paid \$20 for her, and at once began to feed Herbageum; she increased rapidly in milk and soon averaged from nine to ten quarts a day, which she continued right along until we sold her for beef in May. We delayed sale in the effort to dry her up, but could not. She was in splendid order, and the butcher, Mr. Guillet, says that she made magnificent beef.—Gibson Bros., Danville, Que.

My wife says she cannot do without Herbageum for the poultry. It is A1 for calves and for young pigs, with skim milk it works like a charm and there is more profit from it than from anything I ever fed for the same money.—James Wilson, Burt's Corners, N.B.

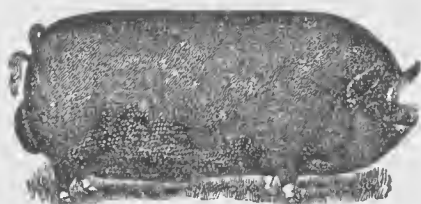
I used Herbageum during the past winter and spring for my horses, and they have had neither cough, cold or distemper during that time. Many horses in this neighborhood were afflicted with horse pox, while those which were fed Herbageum were free from it.—James Miller, P.M., Ulverton, Que.

I fed 20 pounds of Herbageum to working oxen and am satisfied that I got my money back. It is a good thing to feed them when in condition to keep them thriving. I find nothing better to give them a smooth coat.—Herman T. Wright, Clen.entsvale, N.S.

I kept a cow on straw, turnips and Herbageum all last winter. The whole cost of the feed was \$8, and she averaged one pound of butter per day the winter through.—A. R. Doxstator, Fenella, Ont.

HERBAGEUM is manufactured by the Beaver Mfg. Co., Galt, Ont., and can be purchased in nearly every town and village in Canada.

SWEEPSTAKES HERD OF LARGE ENGLISH - - BERKSHIRES



At Winnipeg Industrial, 1899. Hero headed by three first-class boars—Perfection (4760), Proud Victor (4601) and Prince (4660). A choice lot of young boars and sows, farrowed in May and June. One boar, 10 mths. old, of good breeding. A number of sows 8 mths. old, sired by Perfection. I am also booking orders for spring pigs from the best lot of sows I ever had at one time. Pairs supplied not akin. Correspondence solicited.

R. McKENZIE, - High Bluff, Man.



A QUICK, SHARP CUT hurts much less than a huise, crush or tear. Done with the **DEHORNING KEYSTONE KNIFE** is the safest. Quick, sharp cut. Cuts from four sides at once. Cannot crush bruise or tear. Most humane method of dehorning known. Took highest award World's Fair. Write for free circulars before buying.

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LARGE IMPROVED YORKSHIRES.
OXFORD DOWN SHEEP.
BUFF WYANDOTTES.
BUFF LACED POLANDS.
S.C. BROWN LEGHORNS.

Young stock for sale.
Eggs in Season.

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Prairie Home Stock Farm.

SHORTHORN & AYRSHIRE CATTLE.
Yorkshires, Berkshires, Shropshires.

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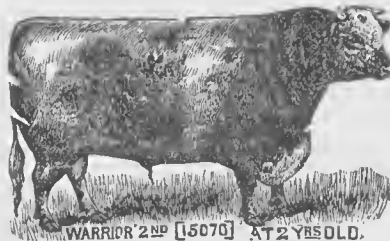
2 Ayrshire Bulls
25 Shearling & Ram Lambs
80 Fall Pigs all littered since summer fairs

PIGS ALL AGES—BOTH BREEDS.

Shorthorn herd headed by "Judge," 23419, and imported "Jubilee," 28858. The females are rich in the blood of the most famous families. Ayrshire herd headed by "Surprise of Burnside." Females of the highest quality from the best strains. Yorkshire herd headed by "Oak Lodge Mighty 7th," and a recent importation of the approved bacon type, with a large herd of females of the choicest breeding. Berkshire herd headed by "Noupariel," with 30 breeding sows of faultless conformation and superior breeding. Farm one mile from the station. Visitors welcome.

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As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on veterinary matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and symptoms clearly but briefly set forth.

Answers to Questions.

By an Experienced Veterinarian.

Squamous Eczema.

W. Archibald, Poplar Grove, Assa.: "I have a 2-year-old steer with the hair off his back, and the skin cracks and bleeds, has been this way for a year. Is it mange? If so, can you give me the ingredients of a dip for him?"

Answer—Your steer is not affected with mange, but with a non-contagious form of eczema. Apply the following liniment once a day, rubbing in gently: Oxide of zinc ointment, 2 ounces; oleate of mercury, 2 ounces; glycerine, 8 ounces. See that the steer is free from lice and feed liberally.

Nasal Discharge.

A. F. S., Virden, Man.: "I have a 3-year-old colt which has a matted discharge constantly running from his nose. It first starts on one side with a swelling, and then discharges over to the other side. He is in fairly good condition, and otherwise seems full of life. When running or working, he seems to have a roaring sound, as though he was short-winded. Will you kindly let me know what I can best do for him?"

Answer—A running at the nose may arise from very different causes, and it is important, before prescribing treatment, to determine the exact nature of the disease which occasions it. The most frequent cause of nasal discharge is a cold in the head, but in such cases there is no swelling of the face, or roaring sound in breathing, and the discharge is not confined to one nostril, but runs equally from both. In "strangles," or "colt distemper," there is a copious discharge from both nostrils, and swelling of the parts below the root of the tongue, difficulty of breathing and of swallowing. In glanders, the discharge is usually confined to one nostril at first, is sticky, and forms brown crusts round the nostril.

From a diseased upper tooth the discharge is bad-smelling, confined to one side, and sometimes accompanied by swelling of the side of the face. Disease of the maxillary or frontal sinuses produces symptoms resembling those of a diseased tooth, although the discharge is not always fetid. From the description of your colt's condition, the last-named condition most likely is the cause of the trouble. It can be cured by trephining the sinus and washing it out with suitable antiseptics, but this requires professional skill.

Endometritis or Inflammation of the Lining of the Womb.

James W. Guild, Leduc, Alta.: "1. A cow had twins in June; up to 7th day after calving there hung about 8 inches of the

cleanings, so inserted an arm, loosened it, and got it all. For a month or six weeks she discharged, every two or three days, a thick liquid, which looked like matter and blood mixed. Since calving, has only been up to her usual standard in milk for two or three weeks, though she seems well and hearty in every way but this. I can't get her with calf, though she comes in season every three weeks. The bull is running with her, and I had her away to another bull. Is there anything I can do to get her with calf?"

"2. A cow calved about three weeks ago, supposed to be about two weeks before her time was up; forced cleanings away about a week after calving; has since been discharging a yellow, stringy, bad-smelling substance every day. Will this likely keep her from getting with calf? Should I give her any treatment, and what?"

Answer—Your first case is one of inflammation of the mucous membrane lining the womb, caused, in the first place, by retention of the placenta, and now maintaining a sub-acute or chronic condition. This is sufficient to keep her from breeding. She will probably recover in time without treatment.

No. 2 is in a fair way to follow the course of No. 1, and her womb should be cleansed daily by injecting it with a large quantity of mild antiseptic lotion. You will require an injection syringe, with long rubber pipe, to do this properly, but if this is not obtainable, you can make-shift with a few feet of small garden hose and a pail. Attach the hose to the bottom of the pail, so that the water will run through it when the pail is elevated. Make your solution by adding 2 gallons of warm water to 2 ounces of creolin. Introduce the well-oiled arm and carry the end of the pipe well into the womb, and then have an assistant raise the pail above the level of the cow's back. This is a lengthy description of a simple operation, which you need not be afraid to undertake in the absence of professional assistance.

Chronic Swelled Leg or Lymphangitis.

H. O.: "I have a mare that has had two colts. One of her hind legs swelled up to the hock; it did the same last year and the year before, just about this time of the year. She goes a little lame, also has some scabs on the inside of hind leg about as big as a quarter or a half dollar piece; they are hard and sore. She is in good condition, and lively when out at work; eats and drinks well, and seems all right every other way."

Answer—A sluggish circulation in the hind legs is the probable cause of the condition of your mare. You should give her daily exercise, and shower the legs with cold water occasionally. For the scabby condition of the skin apply the following lotion: Green soap, 2 ounces; pine tar, 2 ounces; alcohol, 8 ounces. Apply a little to parts affected every day.

Foot Mange.

W. Kennedy, Indian Head, Assiniboia: "Bought two aged mares last spring, which appeared sound and in good health, but after a few days I noticed them rubbing one hind foot against the other and occasionally striking the floor violently, as if suffering from some severe itch; but, on examining feet and legs, found them apparently all right, other than being a little stocked, but which I did not notice, as they had been stabled all winter. Before work commenced, I clipped them and washed their legs with saltpetre and water, and they seemed to get better. But since work stopped, and they are more in the stable, it is returning, and not only that, but it is going over the whole stable. If

What Ails the Animal?

If you have horses or cattle afflicted with any lump, swelling or enlargement, you can cure them with Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure.

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Institute, Muncney, Ont., July 25th, '99. Gents.—Send another bottle of Lump Jaw Cure. The last was a success in a far advanced state of the disease. REV. W. W. SHEPHERD, per Secretary.

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Contains a remedy for all diseases to which Horses and Cattle are liable. Sold by agents in all towns at \$4 each.

S. S. Mayer, Esq.

Cartwright, Oct. 2nd, 1898.

I have been using your medicines for horses and cattle, and I must say I never saw any medicine that will relieve the diseases of horses and cattle as quickly as your medicines, and as long as I keep medicines for horses, it shall be Mayer's and no other.

M. WATTS.

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We give this beautiful solid sterling silver Bracelet, with real Lock and Key, for selling only 2 dozen Gem Star Pins at 10c each. This is a real treat. The very latest style, curb pattern. You will be delighted with it. Mail this advertisement to us and we will send you the Pins. Sell them, return the money, and the Gem Star Bracelet will be sent you absolutely free. Toronto Premium Co., Box 106 Toronto.

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you know what it is, kindly say, and prescribe."

Answer—Your horses have been infected with foot mange, caused by a tiny parasite like a spider, but too small to be seen with the naked eye. In the summer these parasites do not cause much irritation, as they feed upon the secretions of the skin, which are naturally abundant in warm weather, but in cold weather they begin to bite the skin, and cause much itchiness and discomfort.

The disease is not difficult to cure, if taken hold of in a vigorous manner. Clip off the hair as high as the hocks, and then rub in the following mixture: Sulphur, 1 part; coal oil, 1 part; lard, 2 parts. After two days, wash off the legs with soap and water and apply again. Two or three applications usually cure. Bake the curry-combs and brushes in the oven, or they may retain the infection.

Worms—Chronic Indigestion.

J. C. D., Wapella, Assa.: "1. I have a 5-months'-old colt in much the same condition as that described by J. Anderson, with the exception that whereas his is dead mine is still alive. She is very poor and out of condition, scabby around the root of the tail, out of spirits, pot-bellied, and shaggy coated. I have been feeding her grain since the snow came, and she has been running in the pasture all summer. 2. Big bay gelding, 9 years old, had very bad attack of colic last winter, and has never been in good shape since. Had plenty of good feed in the spring and early summer. He ate well, but did not pick up any; later on in the summer had a lot of little hard lumps come out on both flanks, the skin being hard, like a piece of sole leather. Since the storm, I have fed him hauled-out straw and a mixture of oats and wheat chopped. I have also been giving Herbageum for about six weeks. Had another attack of colic last week, for which I gave milk and soda, which eased him. Is getting poorer every day; skin is dry and harsh, and hind legs stock up, if not exercised. I have had him to a V. S., but got no apparent benefit."

Answer—1. Prepare the colt for physic by feeding on bran mashes without hay for 24 hours, then give a dose of raw linseed oil; 6 ounces is an average dose for a colt of that age. As soon as she begins to purge, usually about 20 hours later, give her 1 drachm of santolin and a tablespoonful of turpentine, shaken up in a half-pint of milk. Afterwards give her a quart of oats twice a day, mixed with a little bran.

2. Prepare the horse for physic by feeding on bran mashes without hay for 12 hours, then give 8 drachms of Barbadoes aloes, powdered, and well-shaken up in a pint of warm water. Continue the bran diet until he purges, then resume ordinary diet. Give him, in each feed, after the purging, a tablespoonful of the following powder: Exsiccated sulphate of iron, 4 ounces; sulphate of soda, 1 pound; common salt, 1 pound; bicarbonate of soda, 2 ounces. To be finely powdered and well mixed.

Chronic Cough.

G. F. M., Moosomin, Assa.: "I have a Canadian mare, 7 years old. Last summer she had lung fever; she got over it, but it has left her with a nasty cough. There is no discharge from the nose, but sometimes she coughs up phlegm. She is well cared for, but after she has been for a short run the cough is always very bad."

Answer—Your mare probably has adhesions of the lung to the costal pleura, or in other words, the lung is grown to the chest wall, as a result of the lung fever she had last summer. This would cause

short windedness and cough on very slight exertion. There is no certain cure for it, but you might try iodide of potassium in one drachm doses twice a day. It often has a very beneficial effect.



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These saws are elliptic ground thin back, requiring less set than any saws now made, perfect taper from tooth to back.

Now, we ask you, when you go to buy a saw, to ask for the Maple Leaf, Razor Steel, Secret Temper Saw, and if you are told that some other saw is as good, ask your merchant to let you take them both home and try them, and keep the one you like the best.

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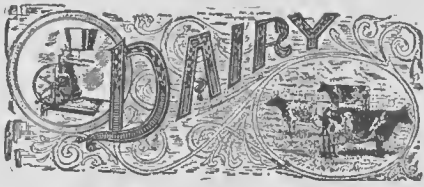
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Hand-Power Cream Separators.

By B. S. A., *Qu'Appelle, Assa.*

A few words at first about the principle underlying the centrifugal separation of cream may not be out of place. Centrifugal force is that which causes any body to fly away from any centre around which it may be revolving. The governors on an engine will do for an example. The heavier the body and the quicker the revolution, the greater is the centrifugal force. The fat in milk is held in the form of tiny globules which are lighter than the rest of the milk, and rise to the top when the milk is allowed to stand quiet for a while. This is called the gravitation process of creaming and is the commonest. In the case of the separator the bowl and milk revolve very rapidly and the skim-milk being heavier, flies to the outside while the lighter fat, the cream, is forced nearer the centre of the bowl.

The principal advantages to be derived from the use of a separator are:—

1. More butter fat is obtained than by deep setting.
2. The cream is of better quality, and more free from bacteria.
3. The skim-milk is in a better condition for feeding calves.

More butter fat is obtained by centrifugal separation than by gravitation because the separation of the cream from the milk is more rapidly and thoroughly done. In deep-set cans the milk is more or less exposed to the air for many hours, during which time many things may occur to impair its creaming quality. By the use of a separator the skimming is all done before the milk is cold. In the deep-setting system the smaller fat globules have small chance of reaching the surface because the force of gravitation, as applied to the milk, is not so powerful as the centrifugal force applied in the separator where the swiftly-revolving bowl makes the separation very complete. It is said that the extra butter fat obtained by using a separator will pay for the machine in three years. I think this is a very conservative estimate. I am very sure our separator paid for itself the first two years. Many farmers do not buy a separator because there is so large a cash outlay for what appears to be so little machinery; but all of that machinery must be most carefully made and put together, and this accounts for the high price. One word of advice allow me to give you: Buy a large enough machine. We milk ten or twelve cows and have a machine with a capacity of 25 gallons an hour. If I were buying again, I would buy a larger sized separator, for though it would cost more at first it would save time every day.

The cream from a separator is of better quality than from deep-setting because there is less skim-milk in it to get sour and form those hard pieces of curd which are such a trouble to the butter-maker. Besides this, it has been less exposed to the air, and, consequently, has had less chance to become infected with bacteria. Experiments have proved that a large proportion of the bacteria in the milk are driven to the outside, where, along with any grit there may be in the milk, they adhere to the inside of the bowl in that sticky substance called "separator mud." Being thus more free from bacteria, the cream is more likely to be sweet when it

WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT Cream Separators

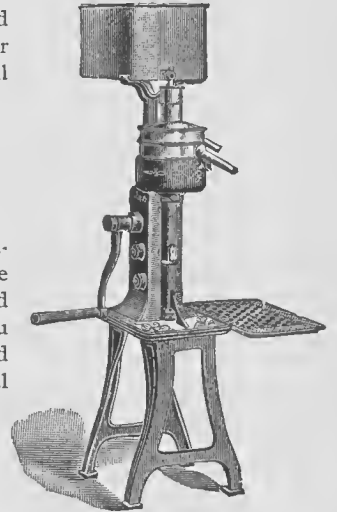


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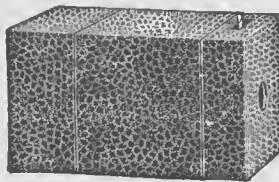
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comes to the creamery, resulting in better butter and a higher price.

You have probably heard it said that skim-milk from separators is better for calves than that from ordinary skimming. You must not get the idea from this that it is richer; for that cannot possibly be the case, seeing that the separator takes all the fat out of the milk and puts nothing in except air, and calves will not get fat on air, even the clear, bracing atmosphere of 40 degrees below. The reason calves do so well on separator skim-milk is that the food is generally warm when they get it, and, therefore, is more easily digested. There should be something put into the skim-milk to take the place of the fat removed, and at the same time costs less than butter.

In the management of a hand separator on the farm there are several things which should be borne in mind in order to have satisfactory results.

The stand for the separator should be as nearly rigid as it is possible to get it. Any vibration in the separator while it is working impairs the skimming and wears the machinery. The machine should be set perfectly level, or else there will be rocking and violent vibration.

Use only the special separator oil and

plenty of it. Before starting the machine see that all oil cups are full, the ducts clear of obstruction, and the wicks not choked with dirt. Clean the principal bearings frequently, because, no matter how careful you may be, some grit may get in, and a very small piece of sand will quickly damage the end of the spindle, or other important part. It would be best to cover the separator with a duster when not in use.

When setting up the machine preparatory to starting, after having seen to the oiling appliances, wipe the spindle head and the hollow in the bowl perfectly free from oil to prevent slipping. Set the bowl on level, and see that the cream notch in the bowl is just above the tin lid for the cream. If it is too low, cream will get in with the skim-milk, and if too high, the skim-milk will get in with the cream.

Start the separator slowly and get up speed gradually. When the speed is fully up, fill the bowl with warm water and then turn on the milk. This will prevent cream sticking to the bowl.

Run at the proper speed; a little faster will do no harm. If the speed is too slow, the skimming will be imperfect, and if too fast, the machine will be needlessly racked. Besides this, the right speed will

be found the easiest on the operator. Some people say it is hard work running a separator. All I can say is that we have not found it so after we once got into the way of it. I fancy it is something like learning to ride a bicycle, with the advantage on the side of the separator that it cannot run away and buck you off. The place where the skill comes in is in running a separator is to keep an even pressure on the handle all the time and so prevent jerking, and to maintain an even speed—not running faster one minute than the next. In order to help the operator to do this, we have an ordinary alarm clock, showing the seconds, hung on the wall near hand, where we can see the minute divisions, and time the revolutions of the handle accordingly.

When all the milk has left the separator tank, we put in some more warm water to flush out the last of the cream. If the separator should be accidentally stopped before skimming is done, and the bowl partially emptied, either empty or fill it before starting again, for, if not, the milk may get to one side of the bowl and considerable wobbling and racking result.

The bowl and lids, etc., should be thoroughly washed after every skimming. Some of the corners in the bowl are great places for bacteria to thrive in if left to remain there. To get into these corners we use a piece of steel from some lady's corset, and it does very well. A little soda in the water will considerably help in the washing process. Dry the bowl and other tin parts quickly and thoroughly after scalding to prevent rusting.

Home Dairy Butter.

There is no section of our agricultural industries that shows more gratifying improvement than the art of home butter making. In the districts tributary to Winnipeg this advance is more distinctly marked than elsewhere, but there is hardly any corner known to us where distinct improvement is not manifest. The factory is a great institution, and is doing decided good to two different sets of people. Some people can handle the cows all right, but grudge to see their women folks overloaded with the burden of handling, finishing and marketing their butter product. For such farmers it is better every way to use the separator and send the cream to the factory 50 or even 100 miles away. The calves get a very superior quality of skim milk, because though the cream has been taken away, the skim milk is warm and sweet and wholesome. A handful of sifted oat chop, fed dry—never given in the milk, even up the feed value of the milk and the calf flourishes accordingly. There is another set of farmers whose home equipment and feminine skill are not equal to the production of anything better than trade butter, and for all such the factory is a godsend. It makes their cream into butter on the best modern principles, very greatly to their ultimate profit.

But there are hundreds of farmers whose women folk were familiar with home butter making before the factory came in and still find it most profitable to make their own butter. In the earlier stages of country shows, two or three such notable women came to the front, the rest were nowhere. Some of them brought in specimens of how good cream could be spoiled. But we have changed all that. In the Meadow Lea list, for example, 15 different ladies take honors, though, of course, the crack hands still lead. That is a place representing the outside circle of influence of the Winnipeg family butter trade. At Stonewall a week later was a repetition of the same feature, the great number of farmers' wives who



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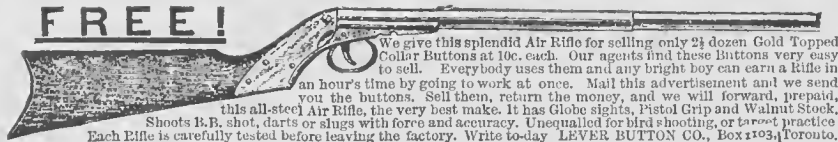
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We give this splendid Air Rifle for selling only 2½ dozen Gold Topped Collar Buttons at 10c. each. Our agents find these buttons very easy to sell. Everybody uses them and any bright boy can earn a Rifle in an hour's time by going to work at once. Mail this advertisement and we send you the buttons. Sell them, return the money, and we will forward, prepaid, this all-steel Air Rifle, the very best make. It has Globe sights, Pistol Grip and Walnut Stock. Shoots B.B. shot, darts or slugs with force and accuracy. Unequalled for bird shooting, or target practice. Each Rifle is carefully tested before leaving the factory. Write to-day LEVER BUTTON CO., Box 11034 Toronto.

Would Not Be Without One!

CANADIAN DAIRY SUPPLY Co.,
Winnipeg, Man.

Gentlemen,—I wish to state that I am very much pleased with your Separator. I had in an Alexandra alongside with your De Laval on trial, and I keep the De Laval because my ten-year-old boy could run it far more easily than I could run the Alexandra. It took a very good man to turn the Alexandra for the milk from nine cows to run through it, and then it was but far too much to expect any man to do it.

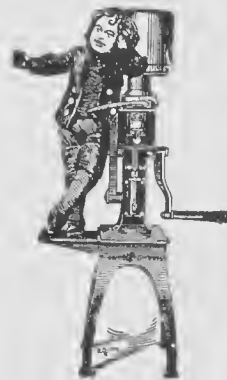
No doubt it's all right for a windmill, but hand-power it's a man-killer. It was the same capacity as the De Laval and \$10.00 higher, but the agent offered me it at the same price if I would keep it, but I would not do so.

If the De Laval keeps on next season as good as the past season, I would not be without one for any price, and I see no reason why it will not.

Yours truly, T. W. ROCHE.

Write for Catalogue—

Canadian Dairy Supply Co. ²³⁵ KING ST. Winnipeg
GENERAL AGENTS.



could make capital butter. There were hundreds of butter exhibits at our local fairs and between the best and the worst there were only a few points of difference. Without question home dairy work, especially in districts where family patronage is cultivated, has made a considerable rise in quality within the last few years.

There is more than one reason for this notable improvement. One of these is the intelligence and ambition of the farmer's wives themselves. They won't take a back seat if they can help it. Another reason is the spread of correct dairy information, through the travelling dairy, the various channels of the government, dairy school, bulletins and farmers' institutes, and the agricultural press. All these agencies combined have raised the general level of dairy skill in many farm homes. The use of the separator has helped also. At a time when one branch of our dairy industry—factory cheese making—has deteriorated so much, this advance in home dairy skill is especially gratifying.

But there is one serious drawback to our home dairy system. While we recognize that a large proportion of the home dairy butter is of excellent quality, it is too frequently spoiled in the country store keeper's hands. It is held there and contaminated, and when it ultimately reaches, say the Vancouver market, its freshness has gone and it is anything but a desirable article, much less a credit to Manitoba farmers. Now, why should this be? This loss of freshness means loss to the farmer. How is it to be stopped? Here is a problem the solving of which is well worthy the attention of our government officials and the best minds in our land.

The Moose Jaw creamery closed down early in November after a season's make of 32,000 pounds.

Yorkton creamery has about 28,000 lbs. to its credit this year, as against 17,000 last year.

The Regina creamery has closed down after a very satisfactory season. About 25,000 pounds were made and the average price for the season will be over, 20c. a pound.

Within the last fortnight two cheese factories have gone up in smoke. One at Clearwater, N.W.T., had been idle for two years. The other was the Barre factory at St. Agathe. Cause of fires unknown.

Owing to the favorable season, pasture being excellent and continuing late into the fall, it is thought that the government creameries in the Territories have made 100,000 lbs. more butter this year than last.

S. M. Barre, manager of the Red River Creamery Association, informs The Farmer that they had quite a loss on the cheese factory which was burned recently at St. Agathe. There was very little insurance on the building. The machinery was partly insured, but fortunately some of it had been moved elsewhere in the spring. The factory will be rebuilt in time for operation in the spring.

Although the dairy produce of Manitoba does not seem to be taking the high stand we should like to see it do, yet we can rejoice in the high awards Canadian dairy produce scored at the Paris Exposition. Having made such an excellent record at Chicago in 1893 it is gratifying to be able to lead again at Paris, as it shows that in Eastern Canada our dairy industry is making progress, not retrogression. It is particularly pleasing to note that while at Chicago it was our cheese alone that gained us our name, at Paris our butter

as well came in for the highest honors. This shows the advancement that has been made since 1893. Canadian butter, factory and cream cheese, were awarded the highest possible diplomas and the grand prize. While other grand prizes were awarded, yet Canada alone received the maximum rating.

Never Too Late

To Try a Good Thing.

I am fifty-two years old and for forty years of that time I have been a chronic catarrh sufferer, says Mr. James Gieshing, of Alleghany City; with every change of weather my head and throat would be stuffed up with catarrhal mucus.

I could not breathe naturally through the nostrils for months together and much of the time I suffered from catarrh of the stomach. Finally my hearing began to fail and I realized something must be done.

I tried inhalers and sprays and salves which gave me temporary relief and my physician advised me to spray or douche with Peroxide of Hydrogen. But the catarrh would speedily return in a few days and I became thoroughly discouraged.

I had always been prejudiced against patent medicines, but as everything else had failed I felt justified in at least making a trial.

Our good old family physician, Dr. Ramsdell, laughed at me a little, but said if I was determined to try patent medicines he would advise me to begin with Stuart's Catarrh Tablets because he knew what they contained and he had heard of several remarkable cures resulting from their use, furthermore that they were perfectly safe, containing no cocaine or opiates.

The next day I bought a fifty cent box at a drug store, carried it in my pocket and four or five times a day I would take a tablet; in less than a week I felt a marked improvement which continued until at this time I am entirely free from any trace of catarrh.

My head is clear, my throat free from irritation, my hearing is as good as it ever was and I feel that I cannot say enough in praise of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets.

These tablets contain extract of Eucalyptus bark, Guaiacol, blood root and other valuable antiseptics combined in pleasant tablet form, and it is safe to say that Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are far superior in convenience, safety and effectiveness to the antiquated treatment by inhalers, sprays and douches.

They are sold by druggists everywhere in the United States and Canada.



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BRANDON, MAN.

We have now ready the largest stock of Wood Pumps in the West We have all sizes of

WOOD PUMPS,
CATTLE PUMPS,
PORCELAIN CYLINDERS, &c

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0	6 gals.	1/2 to 3 gals.
1	10 gals.	1 to 5 gals.
2	15 gals.	2 to 7 gals.
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4	26 gals.	4 to 12 gals.
5	30 gals.	6 to 14 gals.
6	40 gals.	8 to 20 gals.

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PATENTED STEEL ROLLER BEARINGS.
IMPROVED STEEL FRAME.

Superior in Workmanship & Finish.

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St. Mary's, Ontario, Can.

Change of Address. The business I have conducted last four years for R. A. Lister & Co., Ltd., in Dairy Supplies and Produce, I will continue in future at this address. If you want Pure Vegetable Parchment to wrap your butter—not the imitation which no consumer will buy twice—Butter Moulds, Shipping Boxes and Tubs write or a **Cream Separator**, to me. Fresh-made, good-colored, well-flavored Dairy Butter wanted in quantity.

206 Pacific Ave.,
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Wm. Scott.

Manitoba Dairy School

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ON JANUARY 7TH, 1901.

A full course of instruction in Home Dairying, Butter and Cheesemaking, and all work pertaining to the Dairy Industry. For information and application blanks, address—

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WINNIPEG, - MAN.



Consists of one centrepiece, 9 inches wide, one comb and brush tray 10 inches long, 4 dollies, 4 in. wide, six dollies, 3 inches wide, making 12 Stamping Patterns in all. Mailed, postpaid, for 10c. or 3 outfits for 25c. McFarlane & Co., 112 Yonge St., Toronto



Poultry Raising.

Synopsis of A. G. Gilbert's Address Before the Winnipeg Poultry Association.

A good gathering of poultry men were present to hear Mr. Gilbert. He said there were three lines of work that could be followed in poultry raising, and classified them as that carried on by the fancier, the specialist, and the farmer.

The Fancier—The object of the fancier is usually to win all the red tickets he can, and in striving for this he frequently does so at the expense of size, vigor and egg-laying and flesh forming qualities. This was, he thought, a great mistake, as it had been proved by leading men in the United States that it was not necessary to make such sacrifices in order to win, and that by proper care in breeding and feeding, it was possible to increase the egg-laying and flesh-forming qualities as well as size and vigor and yet have prize-winning birds. As an instance of this he mentioned the work of Dr. Wyckoff, who succeeded in breeding Leghorns by care and selection that would lay 200 eggs per annum and yet be prize-winners, possessing the best of vigor and size. The fancier held a responsible position, because it was he who set the type or style for the farmer.

The Specialist—Near large centres of population there were men skilled in handling poultry, in fact, experts, and these men made a special business of raising early poultry. Their chickens were hatched in incubators, raised in brooders and sold as broilers. Such men also worked for winter eggs.

The Farmer—He thought every farmer should be able to keep properly from 100 to 150 hens, and keep them in such a way as to make them return him a profit of from \$1 to \$1.50 per head. One dollar per head wasn't much, but if every farmer of the 650,000 in Canada kept 100 hens and made them clear a profit of \$1 each, it would just amount to \$65,000,000 — no small thing.

How to Get Eggs.

He thought the farmer was in a position to do well with poultry, because he could use all the waste upon the farm, and from the kitchen. The waste vegetables, if collected and boiled until soft, can be thickened with ground refuse grain, making a mash which can be fed every other morning, or in the afternoon, if it is preferred. The mash should have meal enough stirred in it to make it crumbly; it should not be too soft. A pinch of salt (a teaspoonful for 100 fowls) and a little black pepper can be added.

A Good Mash—He gave the following as a good mixture for a mash, but if all these ingredients were not on the farm, they could make up the best they had:—Wheat bran, 2 parts; ground oats, 1½ parts; cornmeal, ½ part; season with salt and pepper.

The rock on which most poultrymen come to grief is over-feeding. So much is fed in the morning that the hens are satisfied, and thus not inclined to take exercise. This means that they get fat, and then no eggs will be laid. There are three essentials for successful egg-laying — meat, green food, and exercise. Of these three, exercise is perhaps the most important. If the hens are fed sufficient the

first meal in the day to satisfy their wants they will take no exercise. He had found that one quart of mash for every 15 hens over one year old was about the right amount, while for pullets, one quart for every 10 was sufficient.

Quite a discussion arose as to whether to feed the mash in the morning or in the afternoon is the best plan. Where there is a tendency to over-feed, the best plan is to give the mash in the afternoon. W. R. Graham, poultry manager at Guelph, had obtained the most eggs by feeding the mash in the afternoon. In that case the hens had to scratch among the litter on the floor for their grain, which was scattered among it in small quantities, to get their food. In other words, they had to work for what they got. The feeding should be so planned that they got a full crop by the time they were ready for roost, but not before. This would keep the hens busy looking for food all day long. They should be able to find just enough in the litter on the floor to encourage them to keep scratching.

Green Bone—Mr. Gilbert recommended a feed of green bone to alternate with the mash. He quoted the opinions of leading poultry experts as to the value they placed upon green bone as part of the ration. One man wouldn't do without it if it cost 20c. a pound. It usually can be got for 1 cent a pound, and one pound to 16 hens is about the right amount to feed. A Yarmouth, N.S., poultryman had shortened the moulting period of his fowls by over two weeks through feeding beef heads boiled, then smashed up and run through a bone mill.

A lively discussion followed, in which it was stated that it was hard to get bones. Meat was suggested instead, but it should always be cooked, as raw meat had a tendency to teach hens to eat their eggs. Bones were thought to be the most valuable because of the phosphate of lime which they contained and which is needed in forming the shells. Mr. Gilbert told of one man who could buy old horses very cheaply. He sold the hides, boiled the meat and cut up the bones for the chickens, and found it cheap feed. A few dollars for an old horse made cheap meat after the hide was sold.

Green Food—He had found lawn clippings most excellent green food. He thought it was even better than clover. If that were not at hand, mangels, turnips, cabbage, etc., were all excellent substitutes. Chas. Midwinter recommended kohlrabi instead of cabbage, being so much easier to keep. Mangels, cabbage, etc., were usually hung up, just out of reach of the fowl, so that they would have to jump a little to get at it. Mangels could be fed in a trough, but this did not give the same exercise as hanging them up would.

Mr. Gilbert then dwelt on the production of eggs for market, either in summer or winter, pointing out that there was a good market all the year round for strictly new-laid eggs that could be depended upon to be fresh and possess the flavor of new-laid eggs. He placed the limit of time an egg could be called fresh or new laid at from 12 to 14 days, if unfertilized. If the egg had been fertilized, it might be spoiled in a few hours. Science had shown that 8 hours incubation would start a germ so far that it would spoil the flavor of a new-laid egg. This length of incubation could easily be attained in a nest where quite a number of hens were laying, or by a broody hen sitting over night. He found that farmers unknowingly sent many bad eggs to market, and condemned the plan of having a male bird running with the hens. There was a great opening for farmers along the line of egg-production, provided they would take a little care. Many questions were asked and answered which space will not allow us to dwell upon.

As I am going to breed Plymouth Rocks, I wish to dispose of all of my prize-winning LIGHT BRAHMAS, LANGSHANS and PARTRIDGE COCHINS. I will sell reasonable or trade for Barred Plymouth Rocks. My stock is first-class and must have the same in exchange. My birds are prize-winners and too well known to need any comment. In the future I intend breeding Barred Plymouth Rocks, African Bantams and Seabright Bantams.

I have now a litter of pedigreed COLLIE and FOX TERRIER PUPS for sale.

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cuts bone in the most satisfactory way. Leaves the bone in fine shavings easily consumed by chicks or mature fowls. Can't be choked by bone, meat or gristle. Cleans itself. Turns easiest because it is the only cutter made with ball bearings. Several sizes for hand and power. Catalogue No. free. W. J. Adam, Joliet, Ill.

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Are still Headquarters for the leading strains of Single and Rose-Comb White Leghorns, White and Black Wyandottes, Black Spanish, Barred Plymouth Rocks and Blue Andalusians. You will have to hurry up with your orders if you want a choicest Barred Rock or Leghorn cockerel. They are going fast, only a few more choice ones to spare.

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BARRED ROCKS, S.L. WYANDOTTES,
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My young stock is growing nicely and will be ready to ship by the 1st of October. I can give bargains if taken before going into winter quarters.

20 YEARLING BREEDERS AT \$2.00 EACH.
Satisfaction guaranteed or money back.

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A fine lot of BARRED and WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, fair Breeding Birds, at \$2.00 each. Also a few pullets and yearling hens of each variety.

A. J. CARTER, Box 90, BRANDON, Man.

FOR SALE.

Choice young stock in B. P. ROCKS. My B. P. ROCKS won all firsts and specials at Brandon's Big Fair. Also bargains in S.L. Wyandottes, S.C. R. Leghorns and Black Hamburgs, if sold at once.

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E. COATSWORTH, 208 GOOD ST., WINNIPEG, MAN
Write to-day. Orders filled as received.

NORWOOD BRIDGE POULTRY YARDS

W. Wyandottes, W. Rocks and Houdans.
Bronze Turkeys, Pekin Ducks and
Fancy Pigeons.

I have some good young cockerels with which to improve your stock, which is bred for utility as well as points.

J. WILDING, Norwood Bridge, Winnipeg

Poultry Houses for Manitoba.

This question was discussed at a meeting of the Winnipeg Poultry Association early in November. S. B. Blackhall read a paper stating how his house was built. The essentials of a successful house, he thought, were: Cheapness of construction, warmth enough for winter eggs, and ventilation. He built a small house having a dead air space of five inches. On either side of the studding there were two thicknesses of tar paper, well lapped and carefully put on, then shiplap. The floor was double, with two thicknesses of paper between. The roof was of common lumber, covered with tar paper and felt roofing, with a ceiling under of shiplap, covered with tar paper. A double window, 24x64 inches, was in the south wall, with a wooden shutter on the outside, to close down at night. When built, he thought this house would be frost proof. It was not, water freezing quite easily in it. He now thought that if the walls were filled with sawdust and the space between the ceiling and the roof enlarged, so that it could be kept covered with 10 inches of sawdust, that the house would be warm enough. During very frosty weather frost accumulated on the walls to the depth of two inches, which meant a damp house when mild weather came. He had made arrangements for ventilation by a 4-inch flue in the west wall, opening at the top to the outside and at the bottom to the inside, but it did not answer, as there was no inlet for fresh air.

A lively discussion followed this paper. W. Rutherford said he had built his house with rough lumber, paper and good lumber on the outside of the studding, and the same on the inside; the space was filled with sawdust, and no frost came into his house. The sawdust would settle in time and leave a space at the top of the wall, and unless more was put in, there would be a place for the cold to come through. To prevent this, he nailed the joists for the ceiling on to the studding below the plate, instead of placing them on top, then a wedge-shaped piece was nailed on to the top of the stud on the inside. This wedge should be three or four inches wide at the butt end and about a foot long. Nailed on, with the butt up, it would throw the boards on the inside away from the plate, and make the space in the wall open at the top, to allow room to fill in sawdust from the floor on top of the ceiling, which should always be covered with sawdust.

Messrs. Wood and Reid and others agreed with this, and pointed out that for ease of working in the sawdust, and for storage room as well, an A roof was to be preferred to a shanty one.

Mr. Wood said he had one house with a solid wall of sawdust, another with a narrow wall of sawdust and an air space, and the former was the warmer. He intended building one with only an air space, and would then be able to make reliable comparisons.

As a substitute for sawdust, where it could not be obtained, dry earth and chaff were suggested. Objection was taken to both on account of the mice working in them, but Mr. Wise pointed out that a few bushels of air-slacked lime mixed through the chaff or earth would stop any vermin burrowing in it.

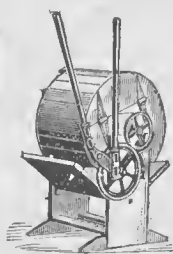
Mr. Costello thought a good deal of the success of any poultry house lay in the amount of exercise the hens got. If they were busy scratching all day long, they could do with a colder place, provided they had warm sleeping quarters. He

suggested having a place curtained off from the general room as a roosting place. He thought of building a house without high side walls, just an A roof on very low walls.

At the close of the meeting it was decided that, in the opinion of the meeting, the best wall for a hen house in Manitoba was one with building paper and good boards on both the inside and outside of the studs, and with the space between the walls filled with sawdust. The space should be open at the top, so that more sawdust could be filled in. There should be a ceiling under the roof with a good layer of sawdust on it. Double windows and doors are of course required. The question of ventilation was thoroughly discussed, some holding that none whatever was needed, that enough fresh air came in any way along with that which came in with the opening and closing of doors. Others held that, could we get the ventilation, we should be able to do away with the moisture on the walls. No decision on this point was arrived at.

John Loughlin, "the poultry king," of Sidney, Ohio, is sole owner of the largest poultry establishment in the world, having an annual output of 100,000 broilers and some 75,000 eggs.

The Rapid City Reporter said lately:—P. Kahler, breeder of pure-bred poultry, sold to Messrs. S. L. Head & Son last week, a quantity of dead poultry of excellent quality. They comprised geese and ducks, all June hatchings. The geese averaged 8½ lbs., and ducks 5½ lbs. The manner in which Mrs. Kahler had dressed them was far above the average of poultry dressing in Manitoba.



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The McCrossan Rocker cleans as well as the above, but is not so large. Price is only \$5.00; McCrossan Peerless, \$3.50, is a strong, good little washer. Send for circulars. Merchants send in your orders.

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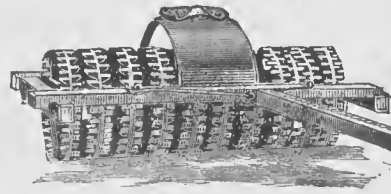
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half price also thoroughbred Shorthorn Bull Calf for sale—a snap!

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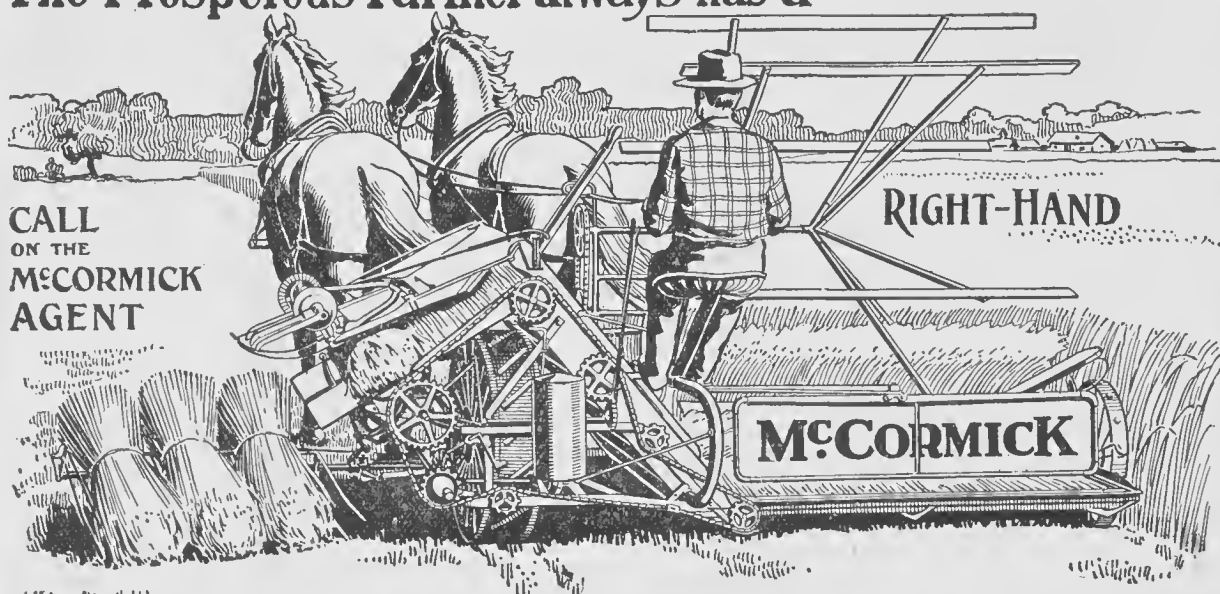
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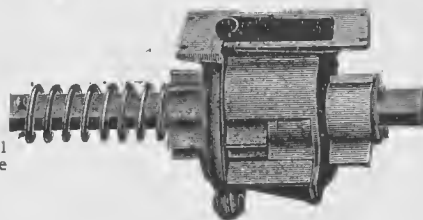
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While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily endorse the opinions of all contributors. Correspondents will kindly write on one side of the sheet only and in every case give the name—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. All correspondence will be subject to revision.

Experience With Seed Drills.

A. B., Assa.: "In a recent issue of your paper a query appeared asking for information regarding the relative merits of the various seed drills now on the market, but as no reply has as yet appeared, I beg to submit the following for the benefit of your numerous readers: In the spring of 1899 I used three different drills at the same time on the same piece of land. The previous fall setting in rather early prevented the land from being anything like in proper shape. It was breaking and backsetting. Some of it was backset in the spring before seeding, and about ten acres were not backset at all. The drills—Toronto shoe drill, Sylvester disc and Cockshutt disc—were used at right angles to the way of plowing, etc., consequently each drill got a share of the various stages of cultivation on which the seeding was done. Where the land was in a fit state of cultivation, i.e., where it was backset early and disced and harrowed in time to get the action of air and sun, the shoe drill gave as good results as any of the others; but where the land was plowed late in the fall, or in spring, so that it was still rough and soddy, the disc did much superior work, the Cockshutt being, I think, a little better of the two, from the fact that it did not seem to drag so much as the other. This last spring I used a 14-inch Cockshutt disc, the others being only 12-inches, with the result that no dragging appeared at all. Any drill will do good work where the land is well prepared, but the 14-inch disc will do the best work under the greatest variety of circumstances."

Another Three Horse Evener Wanted.

W. H. Weston, Lorlie, Assa.: "In your Nov. 5th issue I notice a cut of a three-horse evener for the wagon, but as this requires the removal of the cumbersome parts now used on some binders, it would hardly work, as all binder eveners are not alike. I think there might be some simpler plan than the one shown. I should like to see one, as we settlers living on the north side of the Qu'Appelle Valley need some extra help up the steep hills. Your plan of a four-horse evener for a binder is a good one."

Note.—If any of our readers have a simpler plan of a three-horse evener for a wagon tongue, will they please send us a plan of it? Where much steep hill work has to be done it will pay to have a good set of short whiffletrees and an evener made specially for use on the wagon and let your cumbersome one stay on the binder. The binder three-horse set is rather light for heavy team work. A set specially made for the wagon could also be used at many other kinds of work. Some of the three-horse eveners on the riding plows would also work well.

Wild Buckwheat.

John Hiscock, Baldur, Man.: "I have a quantity of wild buckwheat cleaned out from my wheat. Am told it will do to feed to horses if I get it crushed and mix-

ed with a little bran. Should like to know if this is correct. Oats are a very scarce article."

Answer.—Wild buckwheat is good, wholesome food. Professor Hayes, of the Minnesota Experiment Station, found when fed to sheep that it was very little inferior to shrunken wheat, and if fed in moderation it is all right for any kind of stock. Consult the animals themselves, and if they approve, there can be little further difficulty.

Re Manure.

B. Spring Rice, Gatesgarth, Pense, Alta.: "I see in a recent issue the suggestion made by you as to the desirability of hearing from your readers on this question. I think that a good many of the answers make too much of the loss in value, chemically, of thoroughly rotted manure and ignore the far more important question of leaving the soil too open if the manure is hauled straight from the stables. In our soil here (heavy loam) it would be a suicidal policy to attempt to plow down green manure. The result would be almost the same as fall plowing in a dry year, and no amount of harrowing would pack the ground properly. However, at the present time no farmer who works any considerable acreage can hope to be able to afford the time to manure, so that I fancy that it is not so live a question as you seem to think. We will have to look to Brome grass in the future to stop surface drifting, and even this method, although very much quicker than manure, will be a long and expensive one."

"When we do manure here we find the most satisfactory way is to haul really rotten stuff on, and plough it down as quickly as possible. Then harrow, and if weeds grow, disc well with 20-inch disc, but this, of course, is a very expensive way, and we can only do it for land which is in course of preparation for trees. To sum up, our advice to anyone intending to make good manure for this soil would be: Haul out and build as neat a heap as possible; if properly built it will heat, no matter what time of year the pile is begun. Burn off the dry straw on the outside in the spring and use only the 'cheesy' stuff inside."

Answer.—It is impossible to lay down hard and fast rules that will be applicable to all sections of this western country. Universal testimony points to the fact that we cannot go on taking crops off the soil without producing exhaustion and impoverishment. This cannot be successfully denied. The evil day may be longer in coming in some soils than others, but come it will. The aim of the pioneer has always been to get as much out of the soil as possible, which perhaps is quite right, but once he becomes established, he should begin to return something to the soil. This is too frequently forgotten and the policy followed of taking all out of the soil possible and returning nothing. The trend of this is impoverishment, no matter how fertile the soil. It may last out the lifetime of the present owners, but what a legacy to leave the sons following—an impoverished farm! Every farmer owes it to his sons, if not to himself, to so handle his farm land that it will maintain its fertility, which makes this an important question, and The Farmer offers no apology for the strong ground it takes. It is closely connected with the future success of the country. Growing Brome grass will stop soil drifting and retard the day of exhaustion, but it is not a cure. The elements of plant food taken out year after year must be returned in some form as manure.

How best to apply that manure to the different kinds of soil in this vast country is the question we have to study out—whether as green manure or well rotted.

It means work and trouble to handle it, in one way or another, but it is work that must be done, even if a few less acres have to be cultivated. It is work that all can help along by giving the results of their experience in handling and applying manure. The Farmer is pleased to have Mr. Spring Rice's experience and opinions and hopes others will give theirs.

The New Dairy Association.

D. W. Shunk, St. Annes des Chenes, Man.: "In reply to your correspondent who, in your issue of Nov. 20th, criticises the new Cheese and Butter Makers' Union, and for some reason withholds his name, I may say in self-defence that I defy the writer to state a single instance when he or anyone else ever heard me state that the general instructions, that I, or anyone else, gave in cheesemaking in the Dairy School, was worth five cents. On the contrary, I have always maintained that it was time and money wasted so far as cheesemaking was concerned, and that the only instruction that is useful is a continual round among the factories from spring until fall. An instructor should be able to visit each of his factories twice a month to keep the work well in hand. I was instructor in the Dairy School one winter and have had the offer of the position every winter since from both Mr. Macdonald and Mr. Murray, but I refused it, as I consider it a farce. I want to go on record for the statement that cheesemakers are made in factories, not in 500 lb. cheese-vat-dairy schools. I admit, however, that the Dairy School is a great help to farmers' sons and daughters as a place at which to learn running the different kinds of separators and making butter. The art of making butter is a simple process as compared to cheesemaking. I also wish to state that a well-equipped travelling dairy going from place to place will do more real good in a year than can be accomplished by 10 years' operation of the Dairy School."

"Your correspondent also tells us at this late date why Mr. Barre was voted out of the old association. Why did he not make this known sooner, or better still, why did not the executive of the association 'sit' on their president at the time, make their views clear to Professor Robertson, and repudiate Mr. Barre's letters? Did they do it? I never heard that they did. If I have your correspondent rightly spotted, he was a prominent member of the association, if not an officer, at the time."

"One thing I can promise your correspondent, and the dairying public in gen-

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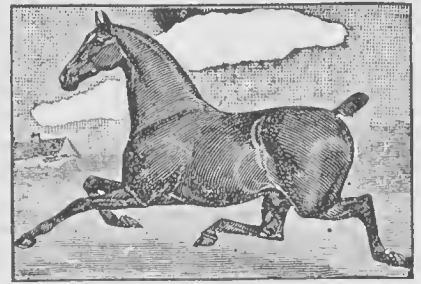
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eral, and that is, the moment I know that our president, or any other officer in our association, is taking individual action in the name of the executive, I will at once 'squeal' on him. I will not wait four years to do it. He admits that there is a possibility of improving the dairy instruction, but does not want it to go into the hands of a clique. Neither do I, but surely an association, when composed of practical dairymen and dairy produce dealers and no one else, cannot be a clique. If they are, being the people directly interested, they ought to be the best able to advise the Minister of Agriculture. This the Minister honestly admitted to the delegation that waited on him, when he said that as he was not a dairyman he was glad to have the views of practical men laid before him for his guidance."

Early Layers.

Frank Overton, Morris, Man., writes: "I see by your last issue that J. A. Mullen, of Cypress River, has pullets that began laying on Oct. 5th, and now want to sit, and he wants to know if there is another breed that can beat the Brown Breasted Red Game. I have three pullets that have laid 25, 21 and 19 eggs respectively, and they don't want to sit either. They are a cross between the White Leghorn and Barred P. Rock. They were hatched the 11th of May and the first egg was laid the 2nd of Oct. I can beat him a little, but not much. I sold some of this lot of pullets, but am sorry I did so now, as they would have paid me well had I kept them."

Feeding Shorts to Horses.

Studley Farm, Keyes, Man.: "Like many other farmers, I am short of oats, and as they are so high, I would like to eke them out with other feeds. I have not had long experience with horses. Some of my neighbors tell me to mix bran and shorts with the oats. Others say such a mixture is not good for the horses. They say the shorts will clog the stomach. So between the two I am in a muddle and come to be helped out. If it is good, in what proportions do you mix them?"

Answer.—Shorts should never be fed to horses unless mixed with other feed. By itself, shorts is too concentrated and seems to interfere with the digestion and induce attacks of colic. But mixed

with bran, or sprinkled over chopped fodder, it is a valuable food for horses and may be used as a substitute for oats when horses are not in active work. In one experiment made at the North Dakota station, a lot of horses fed on equal parts by weight of bran and shorts, with good prairie hay, did as well as the other horses fed on oats and hay. Professor Henry says that shorts are about equal in feeding value to corn meal. Most horsemen are prejudiced against feeding shorts to horses, from the knowledge that shorts frequently cause indigestion and colic, and from ignorance of the fact that when properly diluted with bran, the shorts are quite harmless. You should mix your bran and shorts in a large box, putting equal weight of each. A gallon of this mixture will be a feed for an average sized horse and should be fed dry. Mix half an ounce of salt with each feed. If your horses are not working this is plenty of feed for them, but when at work, feed oats in the proportion of 1 part oats, 1 part shorts, and 2 of bran, all by weight, and allow from a gallon to a gallon and a half of the mixture at each feed, according to the size of the horse and the severity of the work. Always water your horses before feeding them and don't forget the salt.

Swanson Bros., of Manitou, are shipping young cattle west to their ranch in Alberta. All right, boys, so long as they are kept inside Canada.

Round-trip tickets to the Ontario Provincial Winter Show, which will be held at Guelph, Dec. 11-14, will be \$40 from Winnipeg, and \$50 from Calgary.

J. A. McGill, Neepawa, Man., writes:—"I have shipped two young boars this week to Cavalier, N.D., and am shipping a pair to the Earl of Aberdeen's ranch in British Columbia. My aged boar, General Booth, goes to W. B. Coode, Indian Head. I am also shipping a number of fall pigs to different parts of the province."

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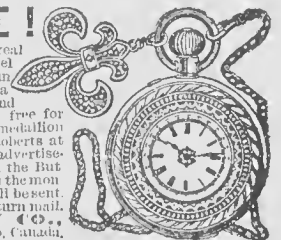
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LIVE STOCK IMPOUNDED, LOST, OR ESTRAY.

In this department we publish as full a list of the impounded, lost and estray stock of Western Canada as is available. Notice in one issue, not exceeding five lines of lost or estray stock is given free to any of our subscribers who forward information. Notice exceeding above mentioned length will be chargeable at the rate of 10 cents per line on all overplus matter. The list of impounded stock is compiled from reliable sources.

By LOST stock is meant stock that has been lost and the owner advertises to find them.

By ESTRAY stock is meant stock that has wandered on to a person's place, or into his band, and are advertised to find the owner.

Write the letters of all brands very plainly. Display notice in black-faced type will be given for \$1 (which must be enclosed with the order), such notice not to exceed 40 words.

The following is a list of live stock impounded, lost or estray since November 20th issue:—

Impounded.

Argyle, Man.—One heifer, color light red, white spot on right thigh, white on belly, rising two years old. J. Emmo, 12, 14, 1w.

Headingley, Man.—One red and white steer, two years old, with hole torn out of right ear. John M. Tait.

Headingley, Man.—One roan heifer, about a year and a half old; also one brindle steer, white on belly and point of tail, no visible marks. D. M. Dennison.

Kildonan, Man.—One dark red muley steer, with piece cut from under both ears, aged three years; also one red steer, with white on head, belly and point of tail, split in left ear, aged three years; also one red steer, with white on back, belly and tail, aged three years; also one dark red steer, with piece off point of left ear, left horn drooped, aged three years. Wm. Sutherland.

Lake Francis, Man.—One steer calf, light red, spot on head; one heifer calf, red and white. E. J. Martin, 12, 15, 4w.

Lilyfield, Man.—One light roan heifer, two years old; also one red and white heifer, one year old, slit in right ear. Thos. Riggall, 28, 12, 2e.

Poplar Point, Man.—One red steer, with white under belly. C. F. Neuman.

Rathwell, Man.—One pony mare, color grey, aged. Chas. Wilson, 14, 8, 9.

Rosser, Man.—One bay mare, aged about eight years, hind feet white, with bay colt; also red yearling heifer, white star on forehead. Chas. Buckle, 10, 12, 1e.

Rosser Municipality, Man.—One steer, color grey, V cut in left ear, about eighteen months old; also one heifer, color red with white spots, hole in right ear, about one year old. William Atkinson, 28, 11, 2e.

Stonewall, Man.—One red heifer calf, very small yearling, no visible marks. A. Matheson, 12, 13, 1e.

Woodlands, Man.—One bull, color red and white (mostly red), about one and a half years old, small piece cut off end of right ear, rope around horns; also one cow, about ten years old, color red and white, right horn off. Thos. Parker, 10, 14, 2w.

Lost.

Arden, Man.—On the 12th of June, one grey broncho mare, between four and five years old, branded H on shoulder; one dark broncho horse colt, aged one year; one bay mare colt, aged one year; also one bay two-year-old colt, with black mane and tail, star on forehead and showing marks of firing for ringbone on right hind foot; also a wrigling (a stallion with one stone). Information suitably rewarded G. Snell.

Austin, Man.—One bay mare colt, small star on forehead, and big scar of wire cut across breast; one sorrel colt, white stripe down face, three white feet. Suitable re-

ward to anyone giving information leading to their recovery. David Robertson.

Baldur, Man.—One steer calf, nine months old, red, with white spot on forehead, short horns, curly hair on forehead and a little staggy in appearance. W. S. Morrison, 21, 5, 13.

Darlingford, Man.—Six red calves, two of which had bells on. Suitable reward. John Morrow.

Deloraine, Man.—One grey mare, about ten years old, weighing about 900 lbs. Had a leather halter on with rope shank. Alphonse Remy, 36, 2, 24.

Edmonton, Alta.—One dark bay mare, branded L G on left shoulder and G on left thigh, three year sold, white stripe on face, one white hind fetlock, foal at side. \$5 reward. D. R. Stewart.

Edmonton, Alta.—One pure white horse, weight 1,050, branded VA combined on left shoulder, T on left hip. Collar gall on right shoulder, blocky build. A liberal reward. D. J. Collins.

Innisfail, Alta.—One yearling red steer, inclined to be brindle, branded FIJ on left hip. Suitable reward to any one giving information leading to recovery. H. J. Scott, Little Red Deer.

Mayne, Man.—Five spring calves, two heifers, nearly white, slight mixture of red, one spotted heifer, red and white, one red steer with white legs. R. N. Dunsmore, 34, 11, 21.

Minnedosa, Man.—About November 1, three sheep. Fred Johnson, 22, 14, 17.

Minnedosa, Man.—One sorrel horse pony, about eight years old, ringbone on hind foot. Information suitably rewarded. Beddome Bros.

Moose Jaw, Assa.—One dark bay mare, branded II on left shoulder. A reward of \$5.00. Alex. Thompson.

Moose Jaw, Alta.—One dark brown mare, five years old, branded double crank on left shoulder and O on left side of neck. Ed. Harris, Box 88.

Oak River, Man.—Lost, since the 8th October, one buckskin pony mare, aged, lump on both front knees. Suitable reward given for information leading to recovery. Bert Davidson.

Petrel, Man.—Two spring calves, one red and the other grey. John T. Sallows, 32, 11, 14.

Prince Albert, Sask.—One sorrel gelding, white face, branded reversed 5 on left shoulder; one brown mare, with piece off both ears, branded reversed 5 on left shoulder. Chas. F. McGregor.

St. Albert, Alta.—Two bay mares, one with foal at side; this mare has white spots on face. The other has white mark on face like letter S. Both branded H on left hip. One had halter and short rope on when lost. Colt marked like mother, with high leg white. A reward of \$5. F. Seymours.

Thornhill, Man.—Four calves, three heifers and one steer, three chiefly white, the other almost red, each marked by a split in right ear. Suitable reward. Brock Merdy.

Winnipeg.—One Clyde horse colt, dark bay, heavy built, coming three years old, white star on forehead. \$10 reward. W. Dixon, care Nor-West Farmer.

Estray.

Austin, Man.—One dark brown two-year-old mare, weight about 900 pounds. A. Cooper.

Balgunie, Assa.—One steer calf, white, red mark around neck. George Fisher.

Bittern Lake, Alta.—Since April, pony mare, old, black, white stripe on face, branded JO on left shoulder, wild. John F. Grant.

Coteau, Assa.—One horse, left foot white, weight about 1,000 lbs. Michael Murphy.

Davisburg, Alta.—Gathered on "Melrose roundup," one yearling steer, light red;



yearling steer, black and white, forked right ear. Harold Banister.

Dunleath, Assa.—One cow, old, black and white, most of back white. Colin Macleay, N.E. 22, 25, 2w2.

East Saskatoon, Sask.—One mare, two years old, bay, small, white face, white feet, branded BD on left side of neck. E. A. Hunter.

Edmonton, Alta.—One heifer, two years, red, white forehead, white belly, white on rump. H. D. Round.

Edmonton, Alta.—One horse, black, white spot on forehead, weight about 900 lbs., branded with half moon on left hip. John Grove.

Emerson, Man.—On Red River lot 65, St. Agathe, one red and white cow, about five years old, tips of horns have been sawed off. M. Hamm.

Fort Qu'Appelle, Assa.—One pinto gelding, aged, branded LL on both shoulders. Samuel Bolingbroke, 34, 22, 15w2.

Greenway, Man.—Three spring calves. Owner may have same by proving property and paying expenses. R. Kilgore, 18, 5, 12.

Lorlie, Assa.—One steer, two years, red; yearling heifer, roan, since last week in August. John Stilborn.

Manitou, Man.—One red heifer calf. N. Snyder, 20, 3, 8.

Montmartre, Assa.—One mare, two years, grey, right hind foot white, branded C on right shoulder. Leon Perrey, 14, 15, 12w2.

Montmartre, Assa.—One mare, 5 years, iron grey, black mane and tail, branded 3 on right shoulder and right hip and SH on left shoulder; mare, five years, sorrel, one front and two hind feet white, white face, heart shaped brand on right shoulder. H. Rainville, 22, 15, 12w2.

Mowbray, Man.—Five head of yearlings, three heifers and two steers. Thos. Maloney, 9, 1, 7.

Neepawa, Man.—Two steer calves, one white and one spotted. John Coutts.

Ohlen, Assa.—Since beginning of April, yearling steer, red and white. E. Zakrisson, 4, 19w2.

Strathcona, Alta.—One black and white steer, rising three years old, right horn broken, no brand visible. Wm. Smith.

Umatilla, Man.—Two yearling heifers. A. L. Henry, 10, 26, 23.

Whitewood, Assa.—One two-year-old heifer, red and white. Mick Sulss, 20, 17, 2.

THE NOR'-WEST FARMER

ISSUED TWICE A MONTH.

ESTABLISHED 1882.

The Only Agricultural Paper Printed in Canada
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WINNIPEG, DEC. 5, 1900.



perhaps as well to remember at this juncture that we have already enjoyed several years of prosperity, and that the zenith of it must be near at hand, if not passed already. Manitoba and the West have enjoyed a year or two of phenomenal trade expansion and development, and this year of unsuccessful crops may be a blessing in disguise in that it will tend to check reckless investment and expenditure. In a new country we are not likely to see the same industrial depression as in the older settled portions on account of the new business which in-coming settlers make, but we must be near the turning of the tide, and it will therefore be the part of wisdom for all to lay their plans carefully for the next few years, so that they may not suffer unduly when a period of depression comes. It is to be hoped that when it does come, Canada may not suffer so keenly as she did during the last one.

TO IMPROVE OUR CHEESE.

In our last issue the line of action which The Farmer thinks the Department of Agriculture should follow as a condition to permanent success in the matter of dairy instruction was pointed out. The very first move being to secure at least two re-

livered from the suppliers, suggestions offered as to the better care of the milk, and where the milk was unfit for making up into butter or cheese it was returned. The old rusty patched-up cans and filthy cloths were condemned altogether. In some places the suppliers' milking-places were visited, and instruction offered. I found it necessary to spend six to eight days in order to make a thorough job of the work. After completing my work at each factory, a report was made in writing to either the chairman or secretary, pointing out the condition I found things in at the factory and creameries, and offering suggestions for improvements, and in some places meetings of the directors were arranged, and proposed changes and plans for improvements discussed."

What we want for Manitoba is instructors like Messrs. Kinsella and Ruddick, men on whom every one can depend for sound, practical skill and advice, on whose trained insight the present makers may rely for useful hints and the government have equal certainty that its money will be well spent. Of course, a first condition to success is that the cheese factory shall have up-to-date equipment, proper drainage, cleanly environment, and that the maker have learned his business in some good factory elsewhere, and be anxious to serve his employer heartily while at the



View of the Exper

INDUSTRIAL DEPRESSION.

A note of warning has been sounded in regard to the depression that is taking place in manufacturing circles in Germany and France. Various reasons are assigned for the depression, but it is said that in Germany the real cause is that the foreign markets for her products have not increased proportionately with the increase in home production. This comes as rather a surprise, as Germany has always boasted of her industrial development, but it was little thought to be on such an insecure basis. No doubt the wars in South Africa and China have helped to hasten the period of over-production, particularly that in the former, for it put an end to German exports to the Transvaal. The depression is beginning to be felt in some lines of business in England, and sooner or later will reach this country. Students of political economy claim that industrial prosperity and expansion follow periods of depression in somewhat regular cycles. Canada has been enjoying a growing time. Trade has been good, the country is developing rapidly on all sides, and great plans are being made for the near future. We do not wish to be pessimistic, but think it is

liable working instructors, who would spend their whole time in the cheese factories, taking off their coats to demonstrate their fitness for the work entrusted to their care. Since then we have received the annual report of the New Zealand Department of Agriculture, in which such able experts as Messrs. Ruddick and Kinsella describe their work for the rapidly expanding dairy industry in that far-off but progressive colony. We hope to quote more fully from their reports later on, but meantime invite attention to Mr. Kinsella's plan of instruction. He says:—

"I only visited at places from which application was made for the services of an instructor. I remained from two to eight days, according to the size of the factory and the apparent need for instruction, or, in other words, until I was sure that I had assisted the manager over some of his difficulties, or had been able to point out to the directors where they could make improvements, and cut off unnecessary losses."

Of his system of instruction he says:—

"The first day was spent in looking closely into every detail in connection with the system of work as carried on. The second day the milk was inspected as de-

same time making for himself a reputation as a reliable cheesemaker. The maker should have tact and courtesy in dealing with the farmers who supply the milk, and be able to secure their hearty good will in maintaining the credit of the factory, and in keeping their vessels clean and bringing their milk regularly. The factory ought to be large enough to keep an apprentice, who would be bound to stay long enough as a learner to be fairly fit to make good cheese himself. It is this sort of apprenticeship that we must look to to provide us with reliable cheesemakers.

With a skilled maker and an inspector-instructor to supervise the work of factories, we could reasonably expect a result in the shape of regularly good marketable cheese that would bring us increasing pride and satisfaction in years to come. That kind of a factory is the only proper school for a cheesemaker. Dairy school teaching of the present pattern may teach a good many useful things, but every-day factory work is the school where the genuine cheesemaker is to be fitted for future usefulness.

Let us revert for a little to the work of the cheese instructor. As three-fourths of his local makers and milk suppliers will

be French, he should be familiar with that language, though also well able to speak English when required. It is not necessary, or even desirable, that any committee shall appoint him or supervise his work. They should be able to advise the Minister, but his alone should be the final appointment and regular control. The engagement of the instructor ought to begin about the middle of March, so as to give him suitable opportunities for making acquaintance with his district, its factories and factory workers, and the farmers who are to supply the milk for the season's work. He could at that season hold meetings corresponding to those of the farmers' institutes, and talk to them about their cattle and all matters connected with their breeding and feeding, as well as the handling of the milk and milk vessels. To do this successfully, it is not necessary that he hire a team at \$5 a day, with expenses, and drive out from Winnipeg. He should be prepared then and all through the term of his engagement to drive on a farmer's buckboard hired at 10c. or 15c. a mile to take him from one place to another, take such fare as the district supplies and to figure as little as possible in the high cock-olorum style. He should have a fixed rate of personal expenses and the promise of a \$50 or \$75 bonus at the end of the season, if his work proves a success. The same

ed our dairy reputation. So far, we have dealt mainly with the cheese situation. In our next issue the butter industry will be reviewed.

WATER ROUTE FOR GRAIN.

The marketing of our wheat in the cheapest manner possible is of interest to every farmer in the West, because every cent of reduction in freight charges means just that much more in the pockets of the farmer. The new century is likely to see considerable change in the carriage of our wheat to European markets. For years Canada has been steadily at work deepening her canals so that there will be a 14-foot channel. This was completed a short time ago, and three large lake steamers, loaded with steel rails for England, mark the opening of a new era in shipping circles. Ship building on the great lakes is assuming large proportions and large fleets are being constructed to run directly to Europe, now that it is possible to do so. This means that it won't be long until western wheat will be loaded at Fort William and carried direct to England. This will do away with the many transshipments between here and the seaboard that have always been necessary.

OUR CHRISTMAS NUMBER.

Just a word in your ear. We are not wasting any printers' ink, or wind either, blowing about our Christmas number. Our special mid-summer number was entirely a western production, the first of its kind ever printed west of Lake Superior. Our Christmas number will not be one bit behind it. It will have a lithograph cover. It will be well illustrated and filled with bright, spicy reading matter from cover to cover. It will be sent to all paid-up subscribers, and to every new one whose subscription reaches us before the end of the year. You will make a mistake if you miss it. That's all.

--Japan is now experimenting in wheat growing. Up to the present date rice has been their principal article of farinaceous diet.

--The introduction of rural mail delivery in various sections of the United States has proved a great success and applications are being made for the establishment of routes from all parts. It is claimed that the rural mail route is adding \$5 an acre to the value of farms reached by it. When is Canada to have the rural mail delivery?



Indian Head, Assa.

man could be employed when the cheese season is over in operating a travelling dairy, to which farmers' daughters could go for insight into the best methods of home dairying and milk management.

There may be work enough in connection with creameries to justify the employment of a similarly qualified inspector. But he must be personally fit to take up the finest work required of an expert butter maker as well as being fitted to grade the work of other men. Three men at most, one for buttermaking mainly, two to operate in the cheese factories, are all the province now needs. There is no real necessity for the government undertaking to teach or supervise the fifty petty dairies said to be now in operation. Concentrated action alone can ensure first-class work. Any other work is alike detrimental to the interests of the individual dairymen and the reputation of the country, and the sooner this is realized the better will it be for all parties interested.

It is much easier to lose character than to regain it, and even when we are able to put a reliable article on the market, we may not be able to get its full value till confidence has been re-established, where, through bad management, we have forfeit-

The deep waterways system is bound to out-rival railways in long distance freight transportation, where time is not of the essence of the contract. Lyman C. Cooley, the engineer who planned and supervised the Chicago drainage canal, is the authority for the statement that the loading of vessels at Fort William to go straight to England will mean a big reduction in transportation rates. He estimates that for 30 per cent. more than it now costs to take grain out of vessels at Buffalo, load it into Erie canal barges, and load again into ocean vessels at New York, it can be carried all the way from Fort William to Europe. This should mean better prices for our wheat. The Farmer feels confident that the completion of our deep waterways will play no small part in the development of the West, because the facilities and rates for transportation are closely connected with the prosperity of a country.

--We are in receipt of a post card from Qu'Appelle Station, Assa., which has nothing on it but the address, "Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg," dated Nov. 24, 1900.

TRANSPOSE THEM.

We hope every reader understood the mistake we tried to correct in last issue on pages 914 and 915. In some unexplainable way the illustrations got transposed. The illustration on page 915, showing an excellent stand of wheat, was made to appear as being a crop of wheat after wheat, when it really was a crop of wheat on summer fallow. And on the other page the poor crop resulting from wheat after wheat was shown as the result on summer fallow. These illustrations should be transposed.

--Did you ever notice that although advice may not just fit your case in the shape in which it reaches you, it often suggests some other line of action which is eminently practical and profitable? We believe that in this way many of the hints given through our columns find their way to usefulness on the farms of our subscribers. In the same way any suggestions sent us will, so far as possible, be worked up into profit, even although not adopted as they stand.

—F. W. Godsel, Pincher Creek, Alta., leaves shortly for a visit to England. The Farmer wishes him a pleasant trip.

—From the 1st of December the Orange River Colony will be included among the British colonies enjoying Imperial penny postage with the United Kingdom.

—A large number of the subscriptions to The Nor'-West Farmer expire this month, and subscribers are earnestly requested to remit promptly. The label on the front cover will tell you how your subscription stands.

—During the next few weeks we will be hearing from a good many thousand of our subscribers. We would ask as a favor that when renewing, our friends would send us as many suggestions as possible to the end that we may add to the usefulness of the paper.

—Just as we go to press we learn that Premier Roblin has made the important announcement that he will assume the portfolio of Minister of Agriculture in the Manitoba cabinet. We are pleased to note the early adoption of the views expressed in our November 5th issue, and trust the premier will take hold of this most important portfolio with his usual energy. More anon.

—The cost of modern warfare is enormous, both in life and in hard cash. If the weapons have become more effective than those in use in the past, they have also become more costly to make and use. Experts estimate that the cost of the war in South Africa, if prolonged until spring, will run up to \$550,000,000. No small addition to the national debt, and, though South Africa contributes her share, yet a heavy burden must fall on the English ratepayer.

—Interest is being revived in Quebec city as a winter port. The completion of a new all-rail route for grain from Parry Sound is hoped to make it a grain shipping port. The erection of a bridge across the river and the tendency for faster boats on the St. Lawrence route all point to a great future development of the old city. Already some of the shipping trade for ocean liners is going there. At a recent meeting it was stated that ice-breakers, such as are used in many of the narrow channels of Sweden and Norway, would keep the river open all the winter, and thus make it a winter port as well.

—In the whole parliament of England there is now only one man who can be called a tenant farmer, and even he owns some hundreds of acres of land of his own. This lack of representation of such a valuable class of citizens is partly due to the fact that besides having to run the risk of a very expensive canvass before he gets there, the member has to live expensively at London, entirely at his own cost. We manage that business better in Canada, and as a result have a fair sprinkling of farmer members of parliament, well qualified to care for the interests of their constituents as well as take a capable part in the affairs of the country in general.

—We are constantly hearing of lost and strayed animals being recovered by their owners through the agency of our department for the advertising of loose stock. When we remember the many thousands of dollars worth of animals which in the past twelve months have been restored to the right men, we are more than satisfied as to the usefulness of this department, and promise our subscribers that if we

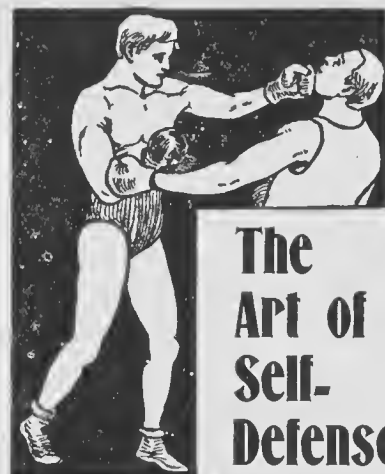
can find any practicable way of improving upon this feature of the paper during the coming year, we shall do so. When any of our subscribers are endeavoring to secure new subscribers for us, it might be well to mention this department.

—In view of there being a big exposition at Buffalo next year, a deputation of leading manufacturers have waited upon the Dominion Government, asking for a grant towards making Toronto show a Dominion one for 1901. It is within a four hours' ride of Buffalo, and next year would be an opportune time for Canada to make a fuller and larger display of her manufactures at Toronto than can be done at Buffalo, and than is ordinarily done at the Toronto show. The matter is under consideration, but in view of the fact that the government will be asked to assist the manufacturers to exhibit at Buffalo also, it will be questionable if the government will be justified in assisting two places at once so close together.

—Although over 50,000,000 people visited the Paris Exposition, yet it has proved a financial failure. Only 27,539,521 visited the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893, and 25,121,975 at the last Paris Exposition in 1889. The chief losses will, no doubt, be borne by the ticket speculators, for so many tickets were issued and sold to these speculators that the closing weeks of the fair saw them fairly given away, or sold for only a few cents. So that while the attendance was large it is no indication of the financial result. The French government are satisfied, however, for they can point to an increase of \$20,000,000 in the treasury receipts, while the exposition has been so planned that the beautiful art palaces will remain as a permanent feature of the city of Paris. The closing days of the exposition have been marked by wholesale bailiff seizures of the properties of a number of concession holders, chiefly restaurant keepers and proprietors of side shows, who have failed to meet their financial obligations.

—It is stated on good authority that only four men out of every hundred who start in business reach success. If the same number, with the same ability, were to go with the same energy into farming, forty out of every hundred would make good farmers, and enough money to be really happy on. Less work with the hands, less travel to the weary feet and from three to ten times the work done because brain power, his own and other people's, has done so much to make work easier. That is the line of action that is to make 20th century farming more pleasant and profitable than ever before. The ideas young people from the country form of city life and its attractions are as a rule very far from correct. A city resident must wear expensive clothing, pay a good deal for unexpected and unavoidable expenses, and must before he can earn a dollar spend years learning the rudiments of the knowledge he needs to fit him for any position worth keeping. Individual aptitudes and tastes must always be allowed for, but a boy born on a farm with no interest in what he sees there must have had a bad taint somewhere in his upbringing.

Who can imagine anything which brings more joy to the family than music in the home? But in order to have the best music, good instruments must be secured. Canada's greatest music house is Whaley, Royce, who are offering to send their catalogues—the largest and best in the music trade—to all who ask. Their advt. in this issue tells of all sorts of instruments from harmonicas to pianos.



The Art of Self-Defense.

The popular idea expressed in the phrase, "the art of self-defense," shows the opinion that the chief enemies a man has to defend himself from are visible and external. But the real danger of every man is from minute and often invisible foes. In the air we breathe and the water we drink are countless minute organisms leagued against the health of the body.

The one defense against these enemies is to keep the blood pure. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery thoroughly purifies the blood, removing poisonous substances and accretions. When the blood is pure there is no harborage for the germs of disease which find a lodging only when the blood is impure and corrupt.

"I consider your 'Golden Medical Discovery' one of the best medicines on the face of the earth," writes Mr. Wm. Floeter, of Redoak, Montgomery Co., Iowa. "While in the southwest, three years ago, I got poisoned with poison ivy. The poison settled in my blood and the horrors I suffered cannot be told in words. I thought I would go crazy. I tried different kinds of medicine, tried different doctors, but all the relief they could give me was to make my pocket-book lighter. I then began taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Took four bottles without relief. Kept taking it. I took in all ten bottles and got entirely cured."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation.

The breeding of the mutton sheep has increased in South America until the clip, that was formerly all Merino, is now 70 per cent. English or cross bred wool.

Wisconsin men who have moved to South Dakota find sheep do astonishingly well and that the number and size of flocks are rapidly increasing.

Sheep men in Wyoming are adopting a new kind of insurance. They find it cheaper to feed corn in small quantities during bad weather than to insure against loss by exposure.

Reisberry & Co., pump manufacturers, Brandon, have erected a new factory on the corner of 6th street and Pacific avenue. The building is being fitted with new and improved machinery and preparations are being made for an enlarged business.

How few horses live to a good ripe old age, not one in a thousand. The majority of horses are simply killed by over-work. Too many drivers and owners do not know when a horse is being worked beyond what is right, and frequently do not care for him as they should.

Our feeding power in Manitoba is yet in its infancy. Clay, Robinson & Co., of Chicago, state in their latest circular that in the last four months they have bought for one feeder in Iowa 1,318 steers, 177 stags and 150 bulls. They filled 64 cars and over \$55,000 was paid for the lot. When we can put the finishing touches on our western range steers, we will see something here also on a different scale from our present endeavors.

MARKET REVIEW.

Winnipeg, December 4th, 1900.

Some time ago we pointed out in these columns that November and December trade was likely to be very good, as grain would be moving then. Business men were not looking for a big volume of trade during November, but on all sides it has been considered very satisfactory. Retailers in Winnipeg report a heavy business, in some cases exceeding last year. December will also show a good volume of business, especially in holiday goods. Receipts of country produce have been large, in fact, the increase in the receipts of farm produce has been a feature of the year's trade, and is evidence that farmers are giving more attention to what may be termed the by-products of the farm. The mild weather which followed the snow and cold snap has been much appreciated, but more snow would now improve business. Bank clearings show a considerable falling off from November of last year, though somewhat in advance of those of 1898. Wheat deliveries have not been heavy, and it is thought that the heaviest shipments are now over, as navigation is practically closed.

Wheat.

The world's markets show a slight tendency to decline. Australian and Indian crops are turning out very satisfactory, but Argentina is still in doubt, with the prospect of a shrinkage of at least one-fourth from last year's output. A fortnight ago we quoted Chicago at 71c. to 70½c. In the end of the week 70c. was reached, and early in the week quickened to 70½c. to 70¾c.

The local market has been dull and very little business doing. One of the very largest of the lake boats is being loaded at Fort William for the Northern Elevator Co. The open weather is encouraging for a further chance to make lake shipments, but this will not affect the prices at country elevators in Manitoba, where the only free buyers are likely to be the millers. Boat space is a little easier, but insurance is higher and export business is at a standstill for the season.

During the week 3 hard sold at 66½c. to 66c., but at the end 65½c. was the best offering. Nominal figures are, 1 hard, 78c., 2 hard, 74c., 3 hard, 65½c. 2 northern, 62½c. Tough wheat, 3 to 5c. lower. Prices at country points fell about 3c. during last week, with very unsatisfactory business, owing to the dissatisfaction of farmers at many points with the grades offered by the elevator men.

Winnipeg inspections for the week were 1 hard, 73; 2 hard, 131; 3 hard, 526; 3 northern, 24; no grade, 308; other grades, 20. For the month, 1 hard, 171; 2 hard, 436; 3 hard, 1,470; 3 northern, 60; no grade, 1,287; other grades, 50.

Oats.

Receipts from Manitoba points have been larger, but with very little improvement in the quality, nothing worth milling being yet in sight, going prices, 33c., with a cent or two or more for better samples. Edmonton reports a considerable proportion of good oats, and, as the Kootenay market is already pretty well supplied, they may come east by and by and sell here at 35c., or thereabouts. It is likely Edmonton may be preferred for seed oats for Manitoba next spring.

Barley.

Very little offering and prices unchanged for feed grades, 34c. to 36c. in Winnipeg, but for anything fit for malting, figures up to 40c. will be paid, according to quality. Brewers are less fastidious this year and are willing to take qualities that in ordinary years would have to go for feed.

Flour and Feed.

There is no change in local quotations since our last issue. Ogilvie's Hungarian, \$2.10; Glenora, \$1.95; Manitoba, \$1.60; XXXX, \$1.20 per sack of 98 lbs. Bran, in bags, \$12; shorts, \$14. Best quality crushed oats, \$25; corn, \$20; mixed, \$22.

Horses.

Practically nothing is being done.

Cattle.

A few cattle have gone east since last report and a few odd lots may yet go, but the trade is practically limited to butcher's cattle. Of these there is a large supply and quite a number are being killed and the carcasses frozen. Prices range from 2½c. to 3½c. The latter for extra choice animals. The usual price is about 3½c.

Dressed beef ranges from 4c. to 4½c. for farmers' dressed, to 6c. to 6½c. for fancy carcasses.

Sheep.

The market for live sheep is over. Liberal stocks of dressed mutton are held and it is worth 8½c. to 9c.

Hogs.

Supply is reported better than was expected. Prices are inclined to look up. 5c. a pound, live weight, off the cars at Winnipeg, is the going price, but extra choice lots may bring 5½c. Dressed hogs run at 5c. to 6½c. for fancy carcasses, and 3½c. to 4c. for poorly dressed ones, stags and old sows. Lard is looking up.

Butter and Cheese.

Creamery.—Nominal at 20c., while at Montreal it is only 20½c. to 21c.

Dairy.—What we said about dairy butter last issue is still true. The stocks of butter in country hands is still large and much of it can only be handled on an export basis of 12c. to 13c. Fresh rolls and prints sell well, but the market is overstocked and prices are low. We would strongly advise farmers making butter this winter to put it up in 20 or 30 lb. tubs or boxes. Fresh butter in this form will keep fresh longer than in rolls and can be shipped out. Rolls expose so much surface to contamination that they are at a discount. More butter will be made throughout the country this winter than usual and the market for rolls and prints will be overdone. Fresh tubs and boxes now net the farmer 15c. to 16c., and if the quality is good will go higher.

Cheese.—Quite large supplies are still coming in. Some of the buyers have been discriminating pretty sharply lately, with the result that some cheese were refused altogether. Prices range from 6c. to 8½c. delivered in Winnipeg.

Poultry and Eggs.

Poultry.—Several dealers report a very much larger supply of poultry coming in from country points. These shipments show that progress is being made in poultry fattening. The birds are large, and in many cases well fattened. The poorest quality comes from the Mennonite and French settlements, where the introduction of larger fowl is badly needed. Chickens from some of the western sections weigh more than mature fowl from the Mennonite and French settlements. Dealers have all placed large orders in the east for Xmas supplies, but it is believed that they are not as large as in former years. The demand for supplies from country towns is not so large either, being met by local supplies. We quote: Chickens, 8c. to 9c.; ducks and geese, 9c. to 10c.; turkeys, 11c. to 12½c.

Eggs.—Receipts are light. Prices are the same as two weeks ago, 18c. delivered in Winnipeg, for fresh eggs in cases, but the market is stiffer and inclined to rise.

Hides.

Prices are inclined to look up, 6½c. for frozen hides, with a 5lb. tare, is the going rate. Calf skins are also higher, 7c. to 9c. Sheep skins are up 10c., being 45c. for fresh killed.

Good Recipes.

Christmas Plum Pudding.—One pound raisins chopped fine, one pound of currants, three quarters of a pound of bread crumbs, half pound of flour, three quarters of a pound of beef suet, three eggs, one half pound of citron and lemon peel, half of one nutmeg and one teaspoon ground ginger, two teaspoonfuls baking powder, enough sweet milk to just wet all. Tie in a cloth and boil three hours.

French Pudding Sauce.—Beat four ounces of butter to a cream, stir in one quarter ounce of brown sugar, add the yolk of an egg, put on the stove, stirring all the time until it simmers. Grate nutmeg over it before sending it to the table.

Roast Turkey.—Having plucked and drawn the fowl, wash them well in two or three waters and wipe dry, dredge them with a little flour inside and out, also a little pepper and salt. Prepare a dressing of bread and cracker crumbs, fill the bodies and crops of the fowls, then roast them for two to three hours, baste them frequently while roasting. Stew the giblets fine in a saucepan and just before serving chop them up fine and thicken the water in which they were boiled with a little flour which has been previously wet with water, boil up and serve in a gravy dish.—Mrs. Harry Peck, Arizona, Man.

BARLEY WANTED

WE STILL REQUIRE A FEW THOUSAND BUSHELS MORE OF GOOD BREWING BARLEY. FARMERS WILL DO WELL TO FORWARD US SAMPLES.

EDW. L. DREWRY,
Redwood Factories,
WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.

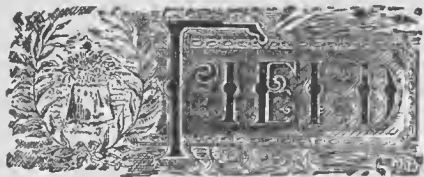
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WINNIPEG, MAN.

We handle all kinds of grain, obtain best prices, and make prompt returns. Money advanced on Bills of Lading. Enquiries re markets, etc., solicited.

Send Sample and Write for Prices.



How Much Wheat Shall We Sow Per Acre?

By Saskatchewan, Kinistino, Sask.

How much wheat is sown per acre in Manitoba and the Territories? The first question is, in my opinion, a very important one, and one that receives far less attention than it is entitled to. The second question may be answered very nearly correctly in these words—from one and one-quarter to two bushels per acre. I propose to briefly discuss the first question and to assume that the reply to the second one is correct. Why is this amount sown? I have put this question to several farmers, and in each case the answer is much to the same effect—"Oh, everybody sows that amount, so it must be right." Of course this argument is of no value whatever, as that fellow called "everybody" occasionally is proved to be wrong. One man will always sow two bushels. Now any one in touch with grain growing in the west knows that each year we have different samples of wheat. One bushel this year will contain perhaps one quarter fewer wheat grains than the same measure did last year, and so on. The plumper the wheat the fewer grains there are in a bushel. So we see at once that this man is making a mistake.

Again, he sows the same amount on his summer-fallow as on his stubble ground. Any observer will have noticed that the product from each grain that grows on fallow is nearly or quite double that which grows on stubble. The richer fallow induces a freer growth, with more stalks and larger heads. But the question is—how much wheat shall we sow per acre? How are we to give a reliable answer and one that carries its own proof with it?

If a person makes the statement that half a bushel of wheat is sufficient to seed an acre of rich land, he is laughed at. But how do these people who ridicule this idea, know that amount to be wrong? Have they ever sown such a quantity? I believe I am right when I say that probably not one of them ever did so. Possibly none of them ever sowed as little as one bushel per acre. I have not yet been able to arrive at a satisfactory answer to this question, but the following is as far as I have gone. For several years I have taken an average of the number of grains produced from a single grain on fallow. After careful observation I find the product of one grain so grown to be one hundred and fifty-two (152) grains. No doubt this will surprise a number of farmers. This means, providing the grain sown to be a like sample to that reaped, that one bushel produces 152 bushels; or if the seed be of 100 per cent. germinating power, that twenty pounds of wheat is ample to produce a yield of forty bushels per acre on a well-worked fallow. I sowed from 65 to 50 pounds per acre—less each year—and one wonders what became of half the seed, as if all had grown the yield would have been 100 bushels per acre.

We plant one potato, whole or cut, in a hill, and when dug we know what it has yielded. Why should we not know what each grain of wheat gives us? and not "go it blind," as in the past. I am aware that Mr. Mackay, at Indian Head, recommends one and a quarter bus, per acre,



WINTER SPORTS

OUR NEW CATALOGUE

Describing and giving prices of

Skates, Hockey Goods,
Ac., Ac.

IS WORTH WRITING FOR. You will find it interesting, and it contains many things that would be suitable for

Xmas Gifts.

THE HINGSTON SMITH ARMS CO., WINNIPEG, MAN.

Increase in
Business during
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ALEX. NAISMITH,
President.

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A. F. KEMPTON,
Sec.-Manager.

Assets over Liabilities, Jan. 15, 1900, over \$43,000.
Number of Farmer Members nearly 4,000.

THE WAWANESA MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

HEAD OFFICE - - WAWANESA, MAN.

A Fire Company
insuring all classes
of Farm Property at
the lowest possible
cost to the assured.
Doing business under
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the Manitoba Govern-
ment and a license
from the Govern-
ment of the N.
W. T.

OWNED AND OPERATED BY THE FARMERS

STRICTLY CO-OPERATIVE.

Insurance against Windstorms costs 50c. extra per
each \$100 for three years.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED.

Address all Correspondence to the Sec.-Manager.

N. B.—To answer the many inquiries, we wish to state that this Company does not insure against Hail, nor is it in any way connected with any Hail Insurance Company.



"Good Cheer" Stoves and Ranges.

evenly heated,
perfectly ventilated,
extra large
Steel Plate Ovens
bake and roast
* admirably *
and save fuel.
Fully guaranteed.

"Good Cheer" RANGE
WITH LARGE STEEL OVEN.

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Rings are equal in appearance to costly Diamonds.

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We trust Agents with 20 beautiful engraved Aluminum

Thimbles, the best Thimble

made and lightest. Can

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\$1.00, and we will give you free any one of these

beautiful gold finished rings. The Stone Set

Rings are equal in appearance to costly Diamonds.

The Band Rings are elegant in design and are all warranted to give satisfaction.

Aluminum Thimble Co., Box 311, Toronto.



but according to his report he has never tried less than one bushel, which in two years out of four gave the best result. If one bushel of seed per acre is wasted in Manitoba, it means the loss of more than a million bushels of wheat per annum. No doubt there are a number of farmers who have paid more or less attention to this subject, and I believe a full discussion of this question in The Nor'-West Farmer would throw no small amount of light on this matter.

Note.—We shall be pleased to open the columns of The Farmer for a discussion of this subject, withholding meantime our own views.

Ontario's Crop Report.

The Ontario department of agriculture has completed its estimate of the crop yield for 1900. On the whole, the grain crops of the year were in quality and quantity quite up to the average, but the damage by the Hessian fly is quite widespread. The "pea bug" has increased to an alarming extent in some sections. Corn was one of the best crops of the year. Tobacco, beans and buckwheat were fair. Potatoes were good, mangels extra, but turnips were rather poor. Fall fruit was quite above the average, the apple crop falling but little below a record yield. Live stock generally are in good condition, and hogs have been sold in large quantities. A large number of silos have been built this year.

The following table shows the yields of the principal crops, with the average yield per acre, in 1900, and the average for the last 19 years:—

	Bush.	Yield per acre in 1900.	Average for past 19 years.
Fall wheat . . .	23,369,737	21.9	20.2
Spring wheat . .	6,940,333	18.4	15.5
Barley	16,909,751	29.3	26.1
Oats	89,693,327	37.4	34.9
Peas	14,058,198	21.2	19.7
Rye	2,357,635	16.6	16.2
Buckwheat	1,874,261	18.3	19.3
Potatoes	21,476,489	131.0	116.0
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Hay	3,188,045	1.24	1.38

The yields of all kinds of roots show an increase over 1899, while corn, both for fodder and the ear, shows a very large increase.

Hay Permits in 1901.

A new ruling in regard to the cutting of hay on Dominion lands will come into force next year. Permits to cut hay will only cover the tract which actually produces hay or upon which the hay grows, so that all applicants for permits must describe by legal subdivisions the land they wish to cut upon. Applications for permits for 1901 will be received at the Lands Office after 1st of January next.

A rancher south of Edmonton was in that town last week buying a mower. The sloughs were too full of water in summer, and now that they are frozen over, he can make a good cut from what is above the ice.

S. A. Bedford reports a small attendance at the institute meetings, which he, in company with C. A. Murray, dairy superintendent, attended. The farmers were busy threshing. The second week's meetings were much better attended.

"INTO THE JAWS OF DEATH"

*How the V.C. was Won
at the Battle of Colenso.*

The Heroic and Memorable Action in which Lieut. Roberts (son of Lord Roberts, Commander-in-Chief of the British Army) won the Victoria Cross, and received his death wounds. A reproduction of a Handsome Steel Engraving, making a Thrilling Scene full of Life and Action.

THE GREAT PICTURE OF THE S. AFRICAN WAR.

This Great Picture to be Given Away As a Premium to Weekly Tribune Subscribers.

A FEW weeks ago the publishers of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE promised that they would present to their subscribers for the coming year, in commemoration of the opening of the 20th Century, a premium picture that would surpass anything of the kind which has ever been presented to the readers of this great family journal. We promised that there would be no disappointment when our premium was announced and issued, and that it would be received with pleasure and delight. We now make that promise good and announce as our premium to all full yearly subscribers of 1901, the great picture of the South African War, drawn by the celebrated and world-renowned war artist of the London Graphic, John Charlton, entitled

"INTO THE JAWS OF DEATH"

How the Victoria Cross was Won at the Battle of Colenso.

This great premium will make a picture 19 x 26 inches in size, on heavy coated paper, and will be an exact reproduction of a superb steel engraving. It will be an ideal picture for framing, and, being the great picture of the war, every home in Western Canada will certainly demand a copy. Our subscribers know that in the past we have presented them with many handsome and expensive premiums, but we can confidently say that from an artistic point of view our great picture, "Into the Jaws of Death," will surpass them all.

The scene of the picture is most thrilling and life-like. The detachments of the 14th and 66th Batteries of the Royal Field Artillery, serving the guns at the battle of Colenso, had been either killed, wounded or driven from their guns by a terrific infantry fire at close range. Charlton's great masterpiece, "Into the Jaws of Death," shows the brilliant and gallant dash made by a detachment of the British forces to save the guns. It was in this action that Lieutenant Roberts—the only son of Lord Roberts, the Commander-in-chief of the British forces—received his death wounds.

The Weekly Tribune to Jan. 1, 1902
and the above Great Picture for only **\$1.00**

Unparalleled Clubbing Offer!

By forwarding your subscription direct to THE TRIBUNE, you may take advantage of the following matchless clubbing offer:—

All for
\$1.50

The Weekly Tribune to Jan. 1st, 1902.
The Tribune's Great Premium Picture: "INTO THE JAWS OF DEATH."
The Nor'-West Farmer to Jan. 1st, 1902.
The Nor'-West Farmer's Four Premium Pictures.
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THE TRIBUNE PUB. CO., WINNIPEG.

The Western Canadian Hail Insurance Co.

Authorized Capital \$500,000.00

Bankers: Union Bank of Canada.

Head Office: WAWANESA, MANITOBA.

Before buying a new implement needed on the farm, the wide-awake farmer investigates the merits of different makers' goods and buys what he believes will give most value for his money. We ask him to do the same when he needs Hail Insurance. Let merit decide the question. Our plan of insurance has proved so satisfactory, and we have such unbounded confidence in it, that we want every farmer in the country to know all about it. Write for information or look up our local agent.

JOS. CORNELL,
Secretary and Manager.

Farmyard Manure.

How long will it last? That depends very much on the nature of the land it is used on. Clay not too cold or sour will show the benefit from such manure twice as long as light sandy soil, which seems to lose all the apparent benefit from manuring in two or three years. The heavier land shows perhaps little profit the first year after manuring, but after that it holds out. The ordinary processes of western farming do not admit of exact weighing and measuring, but the way even moderate manuring conduces to earlier ripening for several years after is one evidence of its advantages that no one can deny. This earlier ripening shows the very first year and continues for years after. How many we have no exact evidence, but would be glad to hear from any reader who has seen manure laid on good sized breaks in the same large field. The most conspicuous example of this was on a large wheat field near Gladstone, on the Broadfoot farm, some years ago, on which, in different years, manure had been spread. The heading out distinctly marked the effect of the manuring and little difference was observable on plots some years manured from those in their first and second years. When this was tested at Brandon some years ago, at the rate of about 12 loads to the acre, there was about nine days' earlier heading out and six days' earlier ripening than on the unmanured plots alongside. The first year's yield only showed about a bushel to the acre in favor of the manure, but the test was not followed out further. In that case little difference was observable between manure direct from the stable, and that rotted in a heap. Both were plowed under in spring, which was not a favorable circumstance for the crop. To plow in rough manure in spring is one of the surest ways to ruin a wheat crop. Under barley it does little harm, and the wheat crop following gets large benefit from the manure.

In no district of Manitoba has the practice of manuring taken so firm a hold as in the Pembina Mountain from Thornhill to Manitou. And there is perhaps no other district where the soil is so well fitted to hold and turn to good account the virtue of what is put into it.

There is no evidence so far that heavy manuring is necessary to continued fertility. There is abundance of undissolved plant food in the land and comparatively light manuring is all that meantime seems necessary.

To spread direct from the stable, either in winter or summer, is the plan preferred in all cases where root crops are not meant to follow the manure. Charles Ivens, at Virden, has had good satisfaction from manuring on grass, where the cattle tread it down before it is plowed in. What say you?

One of our representatives was shown the silver cup donated this fall by President Thos. Jasper to the Oak Lake Agricultural Society for the best three agricultural teams shown by one exhibitor. The cup is a splendid piece of workmanship, and a valuable trophy, and evidences a very practical interest in the usefulness of the fair by its president. The cup was won by Joseph Framont.

The Health Habit.

Just as Easy to Form as Any Other.

We do not deliberately form our pet habits, but they are unconsciously acquired and grow as we grow, and by the time we learn they are hurting us, we find them too strong to be easily broken.

Then, why not form a good habit, a habit which will counteract the many bad ones, in other words, contract the unfashionable habit of being always well.

The best health habit to get into is to have and keep a vigorous stomach; if you have a healthy digestion you can drink your beloved coffee, smoke your favorite brand of tobacco, with little or no harm; the mischief begins when these things are forced upon the faithful stomach, without any assistance.

Form the habit of taking after meals some harmless but efficient digestive which will relieve the stomach of so much extra work.

Nature furnishes us with such digestives and when they are combined in such a pleasant preparation as Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, they give the overworked stomach just the necessary assistance to secure perfect digestion without any of the harmful effects of cathartics and similar drugs.

The habit of taking Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets afterwards is as necessary to the weak stomach as food itself, and indeed to get the benefit from food eaten, nothing better and certainly nothing safer can be used.

Many families consider Stuart's Tablets as essential in the house as knives and forks.

They consist entirely of natural digestive principle without the effect or characteristics of drugs; they have no cathartic action, but simply go to work on the food eaten and digest it.

Take into account your bad habits and the expense they entail and then invest fifty cents in a box of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets and see if your digestion for the next month is not vastly improved.

Ask the clerk in any drug store the name of the most successful and popular stomach remedy and he will say Stuart's.

Superintendent Creelman is making arrangement for over 700 institute meetings throughout Ontario during the next three months. At these meetings about fifty practical farmers will speak. A part of the duty of these speakers will be to attend the Provincial winter show at Guelph, the second week of December, and study the exhibits and block tests of cattle, sheep and swine, and the killing and dressing of poultry.

OH! What a Snap!

TO GET A COW OR HORSE HIDE TANNED as we tan them. Our circular tells you all about it. Hides tanned by us are both **Moth** and **Water proof**, and will not harden under any circumstances. Send us your address, and we will forward by return mail our circular and sample of our work on black cow hide.



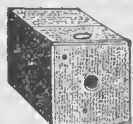
IF YOU HAVE HIDES TO SELL, DON'T GIVE THEM AWAY. Send them to us. We pay the top cash price. We can take off anything—from an ELEPHANT to a FLEA. Hides sent in to be tanned should be put into old bags if possible, so as to protect the hair. Everything shipped to us should be securely tagged with the owners name on the tag, also his post office address.

WE MAKE COATS, ROBES and GAUNTLETS that have no equal. Get acquainted with us—you'll find us all right.

CARRUTHERS & Co. - BRANDON.

TANNERS AND DEALERS IN

Hides, Wool, Sheep Skins, Furs, Seneca Root, &c.



FREE CAMERA

operate that any bright boy or girl by following instructions can with a little practice make good photographs. The outfit consists of 1 Camera, 1 Box Dry Plates, 1 pkg. Bypo, 1 Printing Frame, 1 Developer Tray, 1 pkg. Developer, 1 set of directions, 1 Printing Tray, 1 pkg. Fixing Powder, 1 pkg. Silver Paper, and 1 pkg. Ruby Paper. Our agents find these Tie Pins very easy to sell as they are set with Colored Stones of great brilliancy. Cut out this advertisement, send it to your nearest address, and we'll send 1 Pins. Sell them, return money, and we will forward your Camera and 100 Prints. Empire Novelty Co., Box 1105 Toronto.



We give this splendid Air Rifle for selling at 10 cents each only 24 dozen Beautiful Medallion Buttons on which appears the Portrait of General Roberts, in actual reproduction of a famous oil painting showing all the brilliant colors of his uniform and medals in 10 delicate tints on a gold ground. People are eager to secure this truly artistic memento of the war. This Rifle is of the best make and latest model, carefully sighted and tested before leaving the factory. Just the thing for small game and target practice. Write and we mail buttons. Sell them, return money, and we send Rifle all charges paid. ART SUPPLY COMPANY, Box 1105 Toronto.

FREE RIFLE



Sub-Surface Packing.

The necessity for having a liberal store of moisture in the soil has caused the farmers of this country to watch with all eagerness the work of every new machine calculated to increase the amount of moisture in the soil. For this reason the recent introduction of the sub-surface packer has been watched with a good deal of interest by our farmers because of the hope held out that it was the long desired implement. But little experience has been gained so far with it in Manitoba, there being so few of the packers in use. But the Minnesota Experiment Station has been trying it. In Bulletin No. 68 a report is made upon the trials, which will be of interest to our readers. After a description of the packer the bulletin says:

"The theory of its advocates may be stated as follows: The lower half of the furrow slice needs to be packed and pressed down against the subsoil. The common roller compacts the surface only, pulverizes the surface soil, and gives the wind a better chance to drift the soil. Compacting the lower portion of the furrow slice by the sub-surface packer was supposed to restore its capillary connection with the moister subsoil, only the upper few inches of the furrow slice being used for a dust blanket. The zone, or layer of moist soil, is thus raised to nearer the surface, the moisture coming up to the mulch in fairly dry weather, instead of remaining at the top of the subsoil. This enables plants to obtain food in the lower part of the furrow slice, whereas in soil which is open and often dry at the bottom, and sometimes disconnected from the subsoil moisture by a layer of loose stubble or barn litter, the plant must feed deeper down. Largely increased yields from sub-surface packed soil were confidently claimed, and it was determined to test the theory by careful experiment. The results are very uniform. In most cases there is a very slight increase in yield on the packed areas.

"The sub-surface packer has not produced the decided results in raising the line of moisture in the soil in our drouthy climate nor in increasing the yields of wheat which had been claimed for it. It does slightly increase the capillary activity of the lower part of the furrow slice. The increased yield is too small to make the purchase and use of the machine profitable under these conditions. The seasons in which we have used this machine have been about average in the amount of rainfall and in its even distribution throughout the months when the crops are growing. In 1897, nine and seven-tenths inches of rain fell during May, June, July and August, and in 1898 ten and four-tenths inches fell during these same months.

"At the ends of the fall-plowed plots bearing wheat crops small plots were kept bare of crops and electrodes were placed at 3-6 inches deep, that we might determine definitely whether sub-surface packing causes the lower part of the furrow slice to be kept more moist when there is no crop to make a draft upon the soil water. The packer had little or no effect in increasing the moisture in the lower portion of the furrow slice.

"These plots were in duplicate and the results show very unfavorably for the sub-surface packer. Here all influences as crop, etc., were eliminated and yet the sub-surface packer had no influence in making the lower part of the furrow-slice more moist.

"Coarse manure was plowed under in the spring of 1898, and part of the land was packed and part not packed. The results were against the sub-surface packer, though here it was expected to bring the greatest benefit.

The Money You Burn

in that old stove trying to get the oven in condition, and then only half succeeding, is wasted. The

Oxford Regent

Is the Housewife's Pride.

All up-to-date dealers have them. The price will surprise you. Look at that 22 in. oven. No extra fire required to bake. Large copper reservoir. Burns hard and soft and Souris coal and wood perfectly.



Manufactured by

The Gurney Foundry Co., Ltd. 153-155 LOMBARD ST. Winnipeg.

Clubbing List.

The subscription price of THE NOR'-WEST FARMER alone is \$1.00 a year, in advance. By ordering through this office, any one of the papers mentioned below, together with THE FARMER, you get the benefit of reduced rates. If more than one of the clubbing papers are wanted, and only one copy of THE NOR'-WEST FARMER, the regular published price of the additional paper must be remitted.

We guarantee promptness and accuracy in forwarding all subscriptions, but as all newspapers are crowded with work about the end of the year, it is advisable to send orders early. You also get the balance of this year free.

AN EXAMPLE: The combined price of the WEEKLY TRIBUNE and THE NOR'-WEST FARMER is \$1.50. By sending us this amount at once, you will receive THE NOR'-WEST FARMER and WEEKLY TRIBUNE until Jan. 1st, 1902. You will also receive THE WESTERN HOME MONTHLY, once a month, for one year, commencing Jan. 1st, 1901; The book for farmers, "THINGS WORTH KNOWING," 112 pages; Four beautifully colored Premium Pictures; and The Tribune's Premium picture. And all this for \$1.50. Were you to order these separate, it would cost you \$4.50.

NAME OF PAPER.	REGULAR SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.	WITH NOR'-WEST FARMER
WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Winnipeg.....	\$1.00	- - - \$1.50
(Including Premium Picture.)		
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FAMILY HERALD & WEEKLY STAR, Montreal..	1.00	- - - 1.50
(Including Premium Pictures)		
BREEDER'S GAZETTE, Chicago.....	2.00	- - - 2.00
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Winnipeg subscribers will have to pay 25c. extra for Postage.

Don't Forget Our Offer:—With every subscription sent us we send THE NOR'-WEST FARMER until Jan. 1st, 1902, THE WESTERN HOME MONTHLY for one year, "THINGS WORTH KNOWING"—a book for farmers, and FOUR BEAUTIFUL COLORED PREMIUM PICTURES; together with the paper desired, and the premiums offered by that paper in each case.

Subscribers taking advantage of clubbing rates, must in all cases, if in arrears, include same when remitting, as the rates are all for subscriptions payable in advance, and are to be addressed to us.

Send remittance by Express or Post Office Orders, or by Registered Letter. Cash mailed in letters is at sender's risk.

Address, THE NOR'-WEST FARMER,

P. O. BOX 1310. WINNIPEG MAN.

SEND NO MONEY Cut this advertisement out, send it to us and we will ship you this high grade Violin outfit by express, C.O.D., subject to examination. You can examine it at your express office, and if found perfectly satisfactory, exactly as represented, and a genuine bargain, pay the express agent our special price, \$4.95, and express charges. This is a genuine Stradivarius model Violin, made of old wood, especially selected. Hasinald edges and beautiful ebony finish. Comes complete with genuine Brazilwood bow, extra set of strings, and box of resin. Order now, such a Violin outfit cannot be bought from a regular music dealer under \$10.00.

McFARLANE & CO., 112 Yonge St., Toronto, Canada.

\$4.95



"The unpacked plot yielded a bushel per acre more than the packed plot. The soil at the depth of 3-6 inches did not become so dry in the packed as in the unpacked plot. Doubtless the larger crop on the unpacked land removed more water from the soil than was taken from the other by the smaller crop. After the crop was harvested, July 9th, the per cent. of moisture rose to equal that in the plot which had been packed. The sub-surface packer doubtless pressed the furrow slice down more closely against the subsoil by compacting the soil and by pressing the layer of coarse manure into a thinner, more compact layer which would not so effectively cut off the capillary connections between the furrow slice and the subsoil. This doubtless aids the rotting of the manure to a slight extent. Late in the season after the crops were removed the moisture for the unpacked plot rises above that for the packed plot."

"The Illinois State Fair offered valuable prizes for big acre yields of corn. The first prize winner made 205 bus., the next 190. Thorough cultivation and manuring both before and after planting were the main causes of success. Part of the manure was used on a previous crop, but leaving a fine tilth for the next year's work.

Though these trials have resulted somewhat unfavorably for the packer, farmers must not jump to the conclusion that it is no good. Another year's trial may be more successful and the experience gained with the packer on Manitoba soils will, we hope, soon be available, and then a more correct estimate of the true value of the packer to us will be apparent to every one. The Farmer would be pleased to have the experiences of any one who has used the sub-surface packer.

Not Worse Than Other Weeds.

J. M. Aldrich, Entomologist at the Idaho Experiment Station, writing to the Breeders' Gazette about the value of the Russian Thistle as food says:—

"I was told by several stockraisers this summer, in the vicinity of Bliss, in Southern Idaho, that cattle eat the plant well and that it is a considerable addition to the range in the limited area which it has so far reached. The sage brush prevents the plant from tumbling as it does in Dakota, consequently its spread is slow. In Eastern South Dakota last summer I found that the apprehension felt on the first appearance of this plant has altogether died out, as it is no worse than other weeds on land that is well farmed."

The unusually dry spring in Manitoba was a favorable one for the development of the Russian thistle and a few very large specimens have reached the Agricultural Department. One plant which the editor had the pleasure of seeing, covered a space 3x4 feet, thus showing what an amount of crop it would choke out were it to gain a foothold here. But we are thankful to say that our climate does not seem to be favorable to the development and spread of this once dreaded pest.

For the Pigeon Hole.

Lord & Thomas, the well-known advertising house, of Chicago and New York, have issued for general distribution among all who do or should advertise, a small compendium and list of publications that deserves a place in a pigeon hole of every business man's desk. If any of our advertisers have been overlooked in its distribution, they can receive a copy free by addressing Lord & Thomas, Trade Building, Chicago.

COLONIAL HOUSE, MONTREAL.

Canadian Souvenir OF THE War in S. Africa

THE PATRIOTIC CALENDAR FOR 1901

Lithographed in Fourteen Colors, Seven Sheets, 10½ by 9½ inches.

Price - - \$1.50

Designed and Illuminated in the Engraving Department, Colonial House.

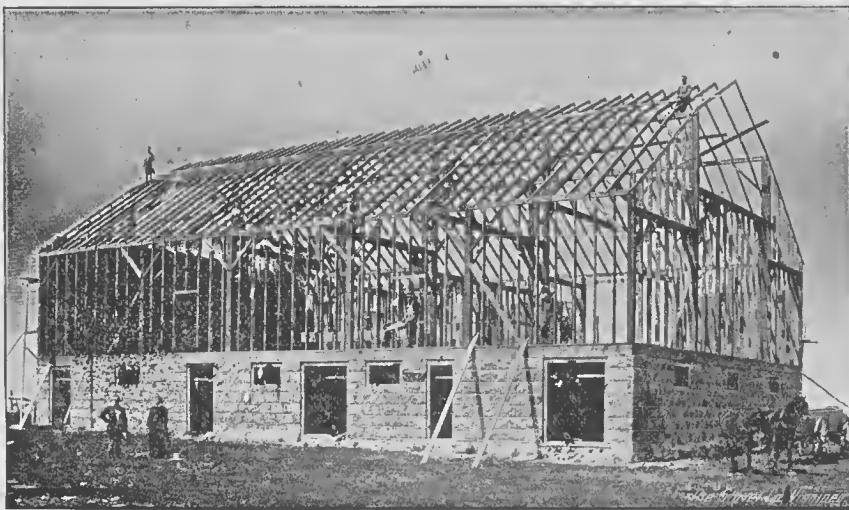
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HENRY MORGAN & Co., MONTREAL.

FINE MANITOBA BARN

THAT USED CEMENT FOR BASEMENT FLOORS, AND IT USED

BATTLE'S THOROLD CEMENT.



Basement Barn of J. A. Young, Cypress Hill, Manitoba. Size 54 x 85 feet. Basement Floors all built with Battle's Thorold Cement.

READ WHAT MR. YOUNG SAYS:

Cypress River, Man., May 7, 1900.

ESTATE OF JOHN BATTLE,
Manufacturers Thorold Cement, Thorold, Ont.

Gentlemen,—Having built a basement barn, 54 x 85 feet, last summer, I used 70 barrels of your Thorold Cement in connection with the flooring of basement. Horse-stable floors are 6 inches thick, cow-stables 4 inches, feed-room and passage-ways 2½ inches. I am glad to say the floors are giving complete satisfaction. I consider them far superior to plank, brick or stone. I may also add that your agent James Stevenson, who helped us with the floors, is not afraid to put his hand to the work, and is the right man for the place. Yours truly, J. A. YOUNG.

Our representative, Mr. Marcus H. Ware, is now in Manitoba superintending the construction of Cement and Concrete barn walls, stable and cow floors, etc., made of Thorold Cement. Any communication addressed to Mr. Ware, care of The Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg, or the Palace Hotel, Brandon, will receive prompt attention.

FOR FREE PAMPHLET WITH FULL PARTICULARS, ADDRESS—

ESTATE OF **JOHN BATTLE** THOROLD, ONT.

When writing, mention The N.W. Farmer.



Tree Planting at Calgary.

Calgary has been doing a good deal of work the past season in the way of laying out boulevards and in tree planting. Last spring the city purchased a quantity of mixed grass seed from H. L. Patmore, Brandon, and according to a letter written in September by C. McMillan, city clerk, it has turned out splendidly, having provided a fine sward in about a month after planting. The seed sown was very largely composed of selected native grasses, and of the same sorts as those used upon the Brandon central school grounds, which turf at the end of ten years from seeding is said to be the best in the city. Although very many of the imported grasses fail when exposed to our severe climate, it is gratifying to know that some of our native sorts succeed so well for lawn purposes. Calgary has also put in between 2,000 and 3,000 maple trees in park and street, and next year will probably double that number. We have no doubt the promoters of this very worthy line of enterprise have carefully studied the whole matter and that their enterprise will meet with success. We might mention, however, in a general way, that the Calgary and Southern Alberta districts have in the past seen a good deal of unsuccessful experiment in tree culture. The variety of tree, the character of the climate of the district from which imported and even the nature of the soil in which they grew, are all factors which must be studied when selecting trees for that part of the west. We will watch the success of this enterprise with interest.

Abundant Spruce.

The Ontario Government has had out a number of exploration parties looking over the northern portion of her territory to find out what its wealth consisted of and what the possibilities of the new lands were. There is now known to be millions of acres in the vast region to the north of absolutely virgin soil, with spruce sufficient to supply the world for many years to come. The most satisfactory report is that of Mr. Niven, who started from the boundary between Algoma and Nipissing, and went a hundred miles west to the Missinabie river. The territory to the north and south was carefully explored, the land area investigated being 6,000 square miles, of which 75 per cent. is clay land splendidly timbered. This section has three million acres of land suitable for agriculture and well timbered with spruce. It is claimed that despite the northerly location of the tract not only cereals but celery and gooseberries, currants and other small fruits can be successfully grown.

Now is the time you need

Trees For **SHELTER**
and **FUEL**

Don't fail to plant some next spring
—the soil will be in good shape.
For Seedling Trees and hardy
Nursery Stock, get our prices.

H. L. PATMORE, Brandon Nursery, Man.

Ontario Entomologists.

The Entomological Society of Ontario held its 37th annual meeting in London the middle of November. Excellent papers were read on various topics.

Mr. Fisher, Ontario Government Inspector of the San Jose scale, read a paper showing the work being done to exterminate the scale, and Prof. Webster, probably the best authority in America on the scale, followed with an instructive paper, and an animated discussion ensued. The general tone of the papers and the discussion was pessimistic, as it was shown that the remedies used failed to check the ravages of the pest, and in many cases the remedies themselves had destroyed the trees they were intended to preserve. The scale is nearly universal all over the Niagara district, and is spreading rapidly all over the fruit-growing districts of the province.

Professor Lohead, of the Agricultural College, read an interesting paper on the forest reserves and wealth of Ontario, pointing out that while much is said about preserving forest areas from fire and careless cutting, nothing was said about the damage done by insects, and claimed that some attention should be paid to this aspect of the case. He advocated a system of forest rangers, who knew something about insect life. In the discussion which followed, Dr. James Fletcher said the lumbermen of the Ottawa Valley estimated their yearly loss by the depredations of insects at \$1,000,000.

Professor Lohead also gave an interesting paper on "The Silk Worm Industry of Ontario." The conclusion reached was that while the worm and its food plants could be easily reared in Western Ontario, yet the price of raw silk was so low as to make it unprofitable. The U. S. Government had abandoned experiments with the insect, because it was found that the cheap labor of Southern Europe was a necessary factor to the success of the industry.

The secretary of the association is W. E. Saunders, London, Ont.

Watering Plants in Winter.

Too much water is frequently given to plants in the winter. If a person would remember that there is not so much sunshine then, and consequently not so much evaporation, and also that the temperature is lower, especially at night, they would not give their house plants so much water. Plants that are making vigorous growth require a generous supply of water, but the supply need not be nearly so plentiful as in summer. It has been found best to water in the early part of the day, and a sunny day is best, if you can catch it, because then the water has a chance of being absorbed during the warmest portion of the twenty-four hours. If applied late in the afternoon, or at night, the excessive amount of moisture combined with the lower temperature at night gives the plant a shock from which it may not recover. Some plants that will take a heavy wetting daily during the summer can go for a whole week during the winter without water. Such plants as palms, cacti, etc., that are semi-dormant during the winter, require the smallest possible amount of water; in fact, they should be left nearly dry until active growth commences again. Care must be taken to see that they do not become absolutely dry, or they may die, but it is safer to be on the dry side than to have them too wet, for their native haunts are semi-arid plains. For all winter plants the safest rule is to watch the soil, and don't allow it to become too dry. Water well whenever water is applied, then withhold it until the condition of the ground indicates that water should be supplied again.

Canadian Honey at Paris.

Josiah Gatley, of Austin, Man., has received word that the Canadian exhibit of honey at the Paris Exposition has been awarded a gold medal diploma. Following is a copy of the letter received:

Paris, Sept. 1, 1900.

Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure, by order of the Canadian Commissioner, to advise you that the international jury at the Paris Universal Exhibition has awarded the Dominion of Canada for a collective exhibit of honey, of which your exhibit formed an important part, a gold medal diploma, and you will be entitled to receive a copy of the award.

I beg to remain,

Yours truly,

AUG. DUPIUS,
Secretary.

Ammonia for House Plants.

It is simply astonishing that amateurs succeed as well as they do with house plants, when they are so neglectful of fertilizing the soil. The simplest fertilizer for increasing the growth of plants is the household ammonia, which every housekeeper keeps at hand for kitchen or bedroom uses. For the plants add three drops to a cup of water, and use to water the plants about twice a week. For a larger quantity twelve or fifteen drops to a quart of water.

Strictly Scientific.

Only One Pile Cure Which can be Considered Such.

The Pyramid Pile Cure is strictly scientific both in its composition and in its therapeutic action, and the best feature is that it is perfectly harmless. No ill effects ever result from its use.

The cure is accomplished painlessly by the astringent properties and healing oils contained in it, which cause the little tumors and congested blood vessels to contract and the obstruction to the circulation to be removed.

The Pyramid Pile Cure is in suppository form and far superior to any salve or ointment for convenience.

It is applied at night and absorbed into the sensitive rectal membrane, acting both as a local and a constitutional treatment.

One 50 cent box of the Pyramid has often been effectual, even in cases of many years' standing.

Relief from pain and itching is so immediate that patients sometimes imagine that the remedy must contain some form of cocaine or opium, but a careful analysis shows it to contain no cocaine, anaesthetic or injurious drug of any kind. It is guaranteed free from any deleterious substance.

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The Ruggles' Christmas Feast.

Mr. Ruggles was a sailor and his wife and children had found a home in a small cabin near the back garden gate of a wealthy gentleman named Bird. The well known writer, Miss Wiggins, tells how the invalid daughter of the well-off household planned for a large addition to her own Christmas enjoyment by inviting the children of their humble neighbor, Mrs. Ruggles, to an ample dinner and a share of the good things on their Christmas tree. Uncle Jack was to preside at this grand spread. We give the chapters descriptive of the memorable affair.

Before the earliest Ruggles could wake and toot his five-cent tin horn, Mrs. Ruggles was up and stirring about the house, for it was a gala day in the family. Gala day! I should think so! Were not her nine "children" invited to a dinner party at the great house, and weren't they going to sit down free and equal with the mightiest in the land? She had been preparing for this grand occasion ever since the receipt of the invitation, which, by the way, had been speedily enshrined in an old photograph frame and hung under the looking glass in the most prominent place in the kitchen, where it stared the occasional visitor directly in the eye, and made him livid with envy:—

Bird's Nest, Dec. 17th, 188—

Dear Mrs. Ruggles,—I am going to have a dinner party on Christmas day, and would like to have all your children come. I want them every one, please, from Sarah Maud to Baby Larry. Mamma says dinner will be at half-past five and the Christmas tree at seven; so you may expect them home at nine o'clock. Wishing you a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year. I am, yours truly,—Carol Bird.

Breakfast was on the table promptly at seven o'clock, and there was very little of it too; for it was an excellent day for short rations, though Mrs. Ruggles heaved a sigh as she reflected that the boys, with their India rubber stomachs, would be just as hungry the day after the dinner party as if they had never had any at all.

As soon as the scanty meal was over, she announced the plan of the campaign: "Now, Susan, you an' Kitty wash up the dishes; an' Peter, can't yer spread up the beds, so 't I can git ter cuttin' out Larry's, new suit? I ain't satisfied with his clo'se, an' I thought in the night of a way to make him a dress out o' my old red plaid shawl—kind o' Scotch style, yer know, with the fringe 't the bottom. Eily, you go find the comb and take the snarls out the fringe. You little boys clear out from under foot! Clem, you and Con hop into bed with Larry while I wash yer underflannins; 't won't take long to dry 'em.—Yes, I know it's bothersome, but yer can't go int' s'ciety 'thout takin' some trouble, 'n' anyhow I couldn't git round 'em last night.—Sarah Maud, I think 't would be perfectly handsome' if you ripped them brass buttons off yer uncle's policeman's coat 'n' sewed 'em in a row up the front o' yer green skirt. Susan, you must iron out yours 'n' Kitty's apurns; 'n' there, I come mighty near forgettin' Peory's stockin's! I counted the whole lot last night when I was washin' of 'em, 'n' there ain't but

nineteen anyhow yer fix 'em, 'n' 'no nine pairs mates nohow; 'n' I ain't goin' ter have my children wear odd stockin's to a dinner-comp'ny, fetched up as I was! Eily, can't you run out and ask Mis' Cullen ter lend me a pair o' stockin's for Peory, 'n' tell her if she will, Peory'll give Jim half her candy when she gets home. Won't yer, Peory?"

Peoria was young and greedy, and thought the remedy so out of all proportion to the disease, that she set up a deafening howl at the projected bargain—a howl so rebellious and so entirely out of season that her mother started in her direction with flashing eye and uplifted hand; but she let it fall suddenly, saying, "No, I vow I won't lick ye Christmas day, if yer drive me crazy; but speak up smart, now 'n' say whether yer'd rather give Jim Cullen half yer candy or go bare-legged ter the party?" The matter being put so plainly, Peoria collected her faculties, dried her tears, and chose the lesser evil, Clem having hastened the decision by an affectionate wink, that meant he'd go halves with her on his candy.

"That's a lady!" cried her mother. "Now, you young ones that ain't doin' nothin', play all yer want ter before noon-time, for after ye git through eatin' at



"I want ter see how yer goin' to behave."

twelve o'clock me 'n' Sarah Maud's goin' ter give yer sich a washin' 'n' combin' 'n' dressin' as yer never had before 'n' never will again likely, 'n' then I'm goin' to set yer down 'n' give yer two solid hours trainin' in manners; 'n' 't won't be no foolin' neither."

"All we've got ter do's go eat!" grumbled Peter.

"Well, that's enough," responded his mother; "there's more 'n one way of eatin', let me tell yer, 'n' you've got a heap ter learn about it, Peter Ruggles. Land sakes, I wish yo children could see the way I was fetched up to eat. I never took a meal o' vittles in the kitchen before I married Ruggles; but yer can't keep up that style with nine young ones 'n' yer Pa always off ter sea."

The big Ruggleses worked so well, and the little Ruggleses kept from "under foot" so successfully, that by one o'clock nine complete toilets were laid out in solemn grandeur on the beds. I say, "complete," but I do not know whether they would be called so in the best society. The law of compensation had been well applied; he that had necktie had no cuffs; she that had sash had no handkerchief, and vice versa; but they all had shoes and a certain amount of clothing, such as it was, the outside layer being in every case quite above suspicion.

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"Now, Sarah Maud," said Mrs. Ruggles, her face shining with excitement, "everything's red up an' we can begin. I've got a boiler 'n' a kettle 'n' a pot o' hot water. Peter, you go into the back bed-room, 'n' I'll take Susan, Kitty, Peory, 'n' Cornelius; 'n' Sarah Maud, you take Clem, 'n' Eily, 'n' Larry, one to a time. Scrub 'em 'n' rinse 'em, or 't any rate git 's fur 's yer can with 'em, an' then I'll finish 'em off while ye do yer-self."

Sarah Maud couldn't have scrubbed with any more decision and force if she had been doing floors, and the little Ruggleses bore it bravely, not from natural heroism, but for the joy that was set before them. Not being satisfied, however, with the "tone" of their complexions, and feeling that the number of freckles to the square inch was too many to be tolerated in the highest social circles, she wound up operations by applying a little Bristol brick from the knife-board, which served as the proverbial "last straw," from under which the little Ruggleses issued rather red and raw and out of temper. When the clock struck four they were all clothed, and most of them in their right minds, ready for those last touches that always take the most time.

Kitty's red hair was curled in thirty-four ringlets, Sarah Maud's was braided in one pig-tail, and Susan's and Eily's in two braids apiece, while Peoria's resisted all advances in the shape of hair oils and stuck out straight on all sides, like that of the Circassian girl of the circus—so Clem said; and he was sent to the bedroom for it, too, from whence he was dragged out forgivingly by Peoria herself, five minutes later. Then, exciting moment, came linen collars for some and neckties and bows for others—a magnificent green glass breastpin was sewed into Peter's purple necktie—and Eureka! the Ruggleses were dressed, and Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these!

A row of seats was then formed directly through the middle of the kitchen. Of course there were not quite chairs enough for ten, since the family had rarely wanted to sit down all at once, somebody always being out, or in bed, but the wood-box and the coal-hod finished out the line nicely. The children took their places according to age, Sarah Maud at the head and Larry on the coal-hod, and Mrs. Ruggles seated herself in front, surveying them proudly as she wiped the sweat of honest toil from her brow.

"Well," she exclaimed, "if I do say so as shouldn't, I never see a cleaner, more

stylish mess o' children in my life! I do wish Ruggles could look at ye for a minute!—Larry Ruggles, how many times have I got to tell yer not ter keep pullin' at yer sash? Haven't I told yer if it comes untied, yer waist 'n' shirt 'll part comp'n' in the middle, 'n' then where'll yer be?—Now look me in the eye, all of yer! I've often told yer what kind of a family the McGrills was. I've got reason to be proud, goodness knows! Your Uncle is on the police force of New York city; you can take up the paper most any day an' see his name printed out—James McGrill—'n' I can't have my children fetched up common, like some folks'; when they go out they've got to have close, and learn to act dacent! Now I want ter see how yer goin' to behave when yer git there to-night. Let 's start in at the beginnin' 'n' act out the whole business. Pile into the bedroom, there, every last one of ye, 'n' show me how yer goin' to go into the parlor. This'll be the parlor, 'n' I'll be Mis' Bird."

The youngsters hustled into the next room in high glee, and Mrs. Ruggles drew herself up in the chair with an infinitely haughty and purse-proud expression that much better suited a descendant of the McGrills than modest Mrs. Bird.

The bedroom was small, and there presently ensued such a clatter that you would have thought a herd of wild cattle had broken loose. The door opened, and they straggled in, all the little ones giggling, with Sarah Maud at the head, looking as if she had been caught in the act of stealing sheep; while Larry, being last in line, seemed to think the door a sort of gate of heaven which would be shut in his face if he didn't get there in time; accordingly he struggled ahead of his elders and disgraced himself by tumbling in head foremost.

Mrs. Ruggles looked severe. "There I knew, yer'd do it in some sech fool way! Now go in there an' try it over again, every last one o' ye, 'n' if Larry can't come in on two legs he can stay ter home—d' yer hear?"

The matter began to assume a graver aspect; the little Ruggleses stopped giggling and backed into the bedroom, issuing presently with a lock step, Indian file, a scared and hunted expression in every countenance.

"No, no, no!" cried Mrs. Ruggles, in despair. "That's worse yet; yer look for all the world like a gang o' pris'ners! There ain't no style ter that: spread out more, can't yer, 'n' act kind o' careless like—nobody's goin' ter kill ye!" The third time brought deserved success, and the pupils took their seats in the row. "Now, yer know," said Mrs. Ruggles impressively, "there ain't enough decent hats to go round, 'n' if there was I don't know's I'd let yer wear 'em, for the boys would never think to take 'em off when they got inside—but anyhow, there ain't enough good ones. Now, look me in the eye. You needn't wear no hats, none of yer, 'n' when yer get int' the parlor, 'n' they ask yer ter lay off yer hats, Sarah Maud must speak up 'n' say it was sech a pleasant evenin' 'n' sech a short walk that yer left yer hats to home to save trouble. Now, can yer remember?"

All the little Ruggleses shouted, "Yes, marm!" in chorus.

"What have you got ter do with it?" demanded their mother; "did I tell you to say it? Warn't I talkin' ter Sarah Maud?"

The little Ruggleses hung their diminished heads, "Yes, marm," they piped, more feebly.

"Now git up, all of ye, an' try it.—Speak up, Sarah Maud."

Sarah Maud's tongue clove to the roof of her mouth.

"Quick!"

"Ma thought—it was—sech a pleasant hat that we'd—we'd better leave our short walk to home," recited Sarah Maud, in an agony of mental effort.

This was too much for the boys. An earthquake of suppressed giggles swept all along the line.

"Oh, whatever shall I do with yer?" moaned the unhappy mother; "I s'pose I've got to learn it to yer!"—which she did, word for word, until Sarah Maud thought she could stand on her head and say it backwards.

"Now Cornelius, what are you goin' ter say ter make yerself good comp'n'?"

"Me? Dunno!" said Cornelius, turning pale.

"Well, ye ain't goin' to set there like a bump on a log 'thout sayin' a word ter pay for yer vittles, air ye? Ask Mis' Bird how she's feelin' this evenin', or if Mr. Bird's hevin' a busy season, or how this kind o' weather agrees with him, or somethin' like that.—Now we'll make believe we've got ter the dinner—that won't be so hard, 'cause yer'll have somethin' to do—it's awful bothersome to stan' round an' act stylish.—If they have nappins, Sarah Maud down to Peory may put 'em in their laps, 'n' the rest of ye can tuck 'em in yer necks. Don't eat with yer fingers—don't grab no vittles off one 'nother's plates; don't reach out for nothin', but wait till yer asked, 'n' if you never git asked don't git up and grab it. Don't spill nothin' on the tablecloth, or like 's not Mis' Bird'll send yer away from the table—'n' I hope she will if yer do! (Susan! keep yer handkerchief in yer lap where Peory can borry it if she needs it, 'n' I hope she'll know when she does need it, though I don't expect it). Now we'll try a few things ter see how they'll go! Mr. Clement, do you eat cramb'ry sarse?"

"Bet yer life!" cried Clem, who in the excitement of the moment had not taken in the idea exactly and had mistaken this for an ordinary bosom-of-the-family question.

"Clement McGrill Ruggles, do you mean to tell me that you'd say that to a dinner-party? I'll give ye one more chance. Mr. Clement, will you take some of the cramb'ry?"

"Yes, marm, thank ye kindly, if you happen ter have any handy."

"Very good, indeed! But they won't give yer two tries to-night,—yer just remember that! Miss Peory, do you speak for white or dark meat?"

"I ain't perticler as ter color,—anything that nobody else wants, will suit me," answered Peory with her best air.

"First-rate! nobody could speak more genteel than that, Miss Kitty, will you have hard or soft sarse with your pudden?"

"Hard or soft?" Oh! A little of both, if you please, an' I'm much obliged," said Kitty, bowing with decided ease and grace; at which all the other Ruggleses pointed the finger of shame at her, and Peter grunted expressively, that their meaning might not be mistaken.

"You just stop your gruntin', Peter Ruggles; that warn't greedy, that was all right. I wish I could git it inter yer heads that it ain't so much what yer say, as the way you say it. Eily, you an' Larry's too little to train, so you just look at the rest, an' do's they do, 'n' the Lord have mercy on ye 'n' help ye to act dacent! Now, is there anything more ye'd like to practice?"

"If yer tell me one more thing, I can't set up an' eat," said Peter, gloomily; "I'm so cram full o' manners now I'm ready ter bust, 'thout no dinner at all."

"Me too," chimed in Cornelius.

"Well, I'm sorry for yer both," rejoined Mrs. Ruggles, sarcastically; "if

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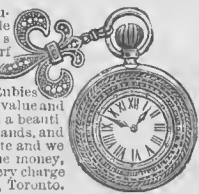
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the 'mount o' manners yer've got on hand now troubles ye, you're dreadful easy hurt! Now, Sarah Maud, after dinner, about once in so often, you must git up 'n' say, 'I guess we'd better be goin';' 'n' if they say, 'Oh, no, set a while longer,' yer can set; but if they don't say nothin' you've got ter git up 'n' go.—Now hev yer got that int' yer head?"

"About once in so often!" Could any words in the language be fraught with more terrible and wearying uncertainty? "Well," answered Sarah Maud, mournfully, "seems as if this whole dinner-party set right square on top o' me! Mebbe I could manage my own manners, but ter manage nine manners is worse 'n staying to home!"

"Oh, don't fret," said her mother, good naturedly, "I guess you'll git along. I wouldn't mind if folks would only say, 'Oh, children will be children;' but they won't. They'll say, 'Land o' Goodness, who fetched them children up?'—It's quarter past five, 'n' yer can go now:—remember 'bout the hats,—don't all talk ter once,—Susan, lend yer han'k'chief ter Peory,—Peter, don't keep screwin' yer scarf-pin,—Cornelius, hold yer head up straight,—Sarah Maud, don't take yer eyes off o' Larry, 'n' Larry, you keep holt o' Sarah Maud 'n' do jest as she says,—'n' whatever you do, all of yer, never forget for one second that yer mother was a McGrill."

"When the pie was opened,
The birds began to sing."

The children went out of the back door quietly, and were presently lost to sight, Sarah Maud slipping and stumbling along absent-mindedly, as she recited rapidly under her breath, "Itwassuchapleasant evenin'n'suchashortwalk, that we thought we'dleaveourhatstohome."

Peter rang the door-bell, and presently a servant admitted them, and, whispering something in Sarah's ear, drew her downstairs into the kitchen. The other Ruggleses stood in horror-stricken groups as the door closed behind their commanding officer; but there was no time for reflection, for a voice from above was heard, saying, "Come right upstairs, please!"

"Theirs not to make reply,
Theirs not to reason why,
Theirs but to do or die."

Accordingly they walked upstairs, and Elfrida, the nurse, ushered them into a room more splendid than anything they had ever seen. But, oh woe! where was Sarah Maud! and was it fate that Mrs. Bird should say, at once, "Did you lay your hats in the hall?" Peter felt himself elected by circumstances the head of the family, and, casting one imploring look at tongue-tied Susan, standing next him, said huskily, "It was so very pleasant—that—that—" "That we hadn't good hats enough to go round," put in little Susan, bravely, to help him out, and then froze with horror that the ill-fated words had slipped off her tongue.

However, Mrs. Bird said, pleasantly, "Of course you wouldn't wear hats such a short distance—I forgot when I asked. Now will you come right in to Miss Carol's room? She is so anxious to see you."

Just then Sarah Maud came up the back-stairs, so radiant with joy from her secret interview with the cook that Peter could have pinched her with a clear conscience, and Carol gave them a joyful welcome. "But where is Baby Larry?" she cried, looking over the group with searching eye. "Didn't he come?"

"Larry! Larry!" Good gracious, where was Larry? They were all sure that he had come in with them, for Susan remembered scolding him for tripping over the door-mat. Uncle Jack went into

convulsions of laughter. "Are you sure there were nine of you?" he asked merrily.

"I think so, sir," said Peoria, timidly; "but anyhow, there was Larry;" and she showed signs of weeping.

"Oh, well, cheer up!" cried Uncle Jack. "I guess he's not lost—only mislaid. I'll go and find him before you can say Jack Robinson."

"I'll go, too, if you please, sir," said Sarah Maud, "for it was my place to mind him, an' if he's lost I can't relish my vittles!"

The other Ruggleses stood rooted to the floor. Was this a dinner-party, forsooth; and if so, why were such things ever spoken of as festive occasions?

Sarah Maud went out through the hall, calling, "Larry! Larry!" and without any interval of suspense a thin voice piped up from below, "Here I be!"

The truth was that Larry, being deserted by his natural guardian, dropped behind the rest, and wriggled into the hat-tree to wait for her, having no notion of walking unprotected into the jaws of a dinner-party. Finding that she did not come, he tried to crawl from his refuge and call somebody, when—dark and dreadful ending to a tragic day—he found that he was too much intertwined with umbrellas and canes to move a single step. He was afraid to yell (when I have said this of Larry Ruggles I have pictured a state of helpless terror that ought to wring tears from every eye;) and the sound of Sarah Maud's beloved voice, some seconds later, was like a strain of angel music in his ears. Uncle Jack dried his tears, carried him upstairs, and soon had him in breathless fits of laughter, while Carol so made the other Ruggleses forget themselves that they were presently talking like accomplished diners-out.

Carol's bed had been moved into the farthest corner of the room, and she was lying on the outside, dressed in a wonderful soft white wrapper. Her golden hair fell in fluffy curls over her white forehead and neck, her cheeks flushed delicately, her eyes beamed with joy, and the children told their mother, afterwards, that she looked as beautiful as the angels in the picture books.

There was a great bustle behind a huge screen in another part of the room, and at half-past five this was taken away, and the Christmas dinner-table stood revealed. What a wonderful sight it was to the poor little Ruggles children, who ate their sometimes scanty meals on the kitchen table! It blazed with tall colored candles, it gleamed with glass and silver, it blushed with flowers, it groaned with good things to eat; so it was not strange that the Ruggleses, forgetting that their mother was a McGrill, shrieked in admiration of the fairy spectacle. But Larry's behaviour was the most disgraceful, for he stood not upon the order of his going, but went at once for the high chair that pointed unmistakably to him, climbed up like a squirrel, gave a comprehensive look at the turkey, clapped his hands in ecstasy, rested his fat arms on the table, and cried with joy, "I'll beat the hull lot o' yer!" Carol laughed until she cried, giving orders, meanwhile—"Uncle Jack, please sit at the head, Sarah Maud at the foot, and that will leave four on each side; Mamma is going to help Elfrida, so that the children need not look after each other, but just have a good time."

A sprig of holly lay by each plate, and nothing would do but each little Ruggles must leave his seat and have it pinned on by Carol, and as each course was served, one of them pleaded to take something to her. There was hurrying to and fro, I can assure you, for it is quite a difficult matter to serve a Christmas dinner on

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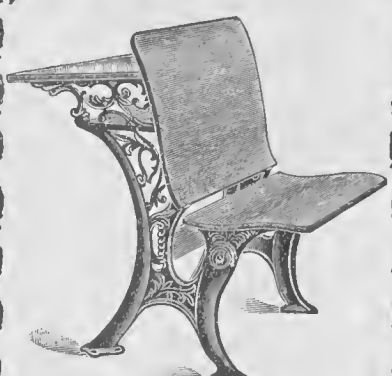
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Weekly Free Press, Winnipeg.

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the third floor of a great city house; but if it had been necessary to carry every dish up a rope ladder the servants would gladly have done so. There were turkey and chicken, with delicious gravy and stuffing, and there were half a dozen vegetables, with cranberry jelly, and celery, and pickles; and as for the way these delicacies were served, the Ruggleses never forgot it as long as they lived.

Peter nudged Kitty, who sat next him, and said, "Look, will yer, ev'ry feller's got his own partic'lar butter; I s'pose that's to show you can eat that an' no more. No, it ain't, either, for that pig of a Peory's just gettin' another helpin'!"

"Yes," whispered Kitty, "an' the napkins is marked with big red letters! I wonder if that's so nobody'll nip 'em; an' oh, Peter, look at the pictures stickin' right on ter the dishes! Did yer ever?"

"The plums is all took out o' my cram-b'ry sarse an' it's friz to a stiff jell!" whispered Peoria, in wild excitement.

"Hi—yah! I got a wish-bone!" sang Larry, regardless of Sarah Maud's frown; after which she asked leave to have his seat changed, giving as an excuse that he "gen'ally set beside her, an' would feel strange;" the true reason being that she desired to kick him gently, under the table, whenever he passed what might be termed "the McGrill line."

"I declare to goodness," murmured Susan, on the other side, "there's so much to look at I can't scarcely eat nothin'!"

"Bet yer life I can!" said Peter, who had kept one servant busily employed ever since he sat down; for, luckily, no one was asked by Uncle Jack whether he would have a second helping, but the dishes were quietly passed under their noses, and not a single Ruggles refused anything that was offered him, even unto the seventh time.

Then, when Carol and Uncle Jack perceived that more turkey was a physical impossibility, the meats were taken off and the dessert was brought in—a dessert that would have frightened a strong man after such a dinner as had preceded it. Not so the Ruggleses—for a strong man is nothing to a small boy—and they kindled to the dessert as if the turkey had been a dream and the six vegetables an optical delusion. There was plum pudding, mince pie, and ice cream; and there were nuts, and raisins, and oranges. Kitty chose ice-cream, explaining that she knew it "by sight, though she hadn't never tasted none;" but all the rest took the entire variety, without any regard to consequences.

"My dear child," whispered Uncle Jack, as he took Carol an orange, "there is no doubt about the necessity of this feast, but I do advise you after this to have them twice a year, or quarterly, perhaps, for the way these children eat is positively dangerous; I assure you I tremble for that terrible Peoria. I'm going to run races with her after dinner."

"Never mind," laughed Carol, "let them have enough for once; it does my heart good to see them, and they shall come oftener next year."

The feast being over, the Ruggleses lay back in their chairs languidly, like little gorged boa constrictors, and the table was cleared in a trice. Then a door was opened into the next room, and there, in a corner facing Carol's bed, which

had been wheeled as close as possible, stood the brilliantly lighted Christmas tree, glittering with gilded walnuts and tiny silver balloons, and wreathed with snowy chains of pop-corn. The presents had been bought mostly with Carol's story-money, and were selected after long consultations with Mrs. Bird. Each girl had a blue-knitted hood, and each boy a red crocheted comforter, all made by Mamma, Carol, and Elfrida. ("Because if you buy everything, it doesn't show so much love," said Carol.) Then every girl had a pretty plaid dress of a different color, and every boy a warm coat of the right size. Here the useful presents stopped, and they were quite enough; but Carol had pleaded to give them something "for fun." "I know they need the clothes," she had said, when they were talking over the matter just after Thanksgiving, "but they don't care much for them, after all. Now, Papa, won't you please let me go without part of my presents this year, and give me the money they would cost, to buy something to amuse the Ruggleses?"

"You can have both," said Mr. Bird, promptly; "is there any need of my little girl's going without her own Christmas. I should like to know? Spend all the money you like."

"But that isn't the thing," objected



The Ruggleses never forgot it.

Carol, nestling close to her father; "it wouldn't be mine. What is the use? Haven't I almost everything already, and am I not the happiest girl in the world this year, with Uncle Jack and Donald at home? You know very well it is more blessed to give than to receive; so why won't you let me do it? You never look half as happy when you are getting your presents as when you are giving us our's. Now, Papa, submit, or I shall have to be very firm and disagreeable with you!"

"Very well, your Highness, I surrender."

"That's a dear Papa! Now what were you going to give me? Confess!"

"A bronze figure of Santa Claus; and in the 'little round belly that shakes when he laughs like a bowl full of jelly,' is a wonderful clock—oh, you would never give it up if you could see it!"

"Nonsense," laughed Carol; "as I never have to get up to breakfast, nor go to bed, nor catch trains, I think my old clock will do very well! Now, Mamma, what were you going to give me?"

"Oh, I hadn't decided. A few more books, and a gold thimble, and a smelling bottle, and a music-box, perhaps."

"Poor Carol," laughed the child, merrily, "she can afford to give up these lovely things, for there will still be left

Uncle Jack, and Donald, and Paul, and Hugh, and Uncle Rob, and Aunt Elsie, and a dozen other people to fill her Christmas stocking!"

So Carol had her way, as she generally did; but it was usually a good way, which was fortunate, under the circumstances; and Sarah Maud had a set of Miss Alcott's books, and Peter a modest silver watch, Cornelius a tool-chest, Clement a dog-house for his "lame puppy," Larry a magnificent Noah's ark, and each of the little girls a beautiful doll.

You can well believe that everybody was very merry and very thankful. All the family, from Mr. Bird down to the cook, said that they had never seen so much happiness in the space of three hours; but it had to end, as all things do. The candles flickered and went out, the tree was left alone with its gilded ornaments, and Mrs. Bird sent the children downstairs at half-past eight, thinking that Carol looked tired.

"Now, my darling, you have done quite enough for one day," said Mrs. Bird, getting Carol into her little nightgown, "I'm afraid you will feel worse to-morrow, and that would be a sad ending to such a charming evening."

"Oh, wasn't it a lovely, lovely time," sighed Carol. "From first to last, everything was just right. I shall never forget Larry's face when he looked at the turkey; nor Peter's, when he saw his watch; nor that sweet, sweet Kitty's smile when she kissed her doll; nor the tears in poor, dull Sarah Maud's eyes when she thanked me for her books; nor—"

"But we musn't talk any longer about it to-night," said Mrs. Bird, anxiously; "you are too tired, dear."

"I am not so very tired, Mamma. I have felt well all day; not a bit of pain anywhere. Perhaps this has done me good."

"Perhaps; I hope so. There was no noise or confusion; it was just a merry time. Now, may I close the door and leave you alone, dear? Papa and I will steal in softly by and by to see if you are all right; but I think you need to be very quiet."

"Oh, I'm willing to stay alone; but I am not sleepy yet, and I am going to hear the music, you know."

"Yes, I have opened the window a little, and put the screen in front of it, so that you won't feel the air."

"Can I have the shutters open? and won't you turn my bed a little, please? This morning I woke ever so early, and one bright, beautiful star shone in that eastern window. I never noticed it before, and I thought of the Star in the East, that guided the wise men to the place where the baby Jesus was. Good night, Mamma. Such a happy, happy day!"

"Good night, my precious little Christmas Carol—mother's blessed Christmas child."

"Bend your head a minute, mother dear," whispered Carol, calling her mother back. "Mamma, dear, I do think that we have kept Christ's birthday this time just as He would like it. Don't you?"

"I am sure of it," said Mrs. Bird, softly.

CATARRH CAN BE CURED.

Catarrh is a kindred ailment of consumption, long considered incurable; and yet there is one remedy that will positively cure catarrh in any of its stages. For many years this remedy was used by the late Dr. Stevens, a widely noted authority on all diseases of the throat and lungs. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all sufferers from Catarrh, Asthma, Consumption, and nervous diseases, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 847 Powers Block, Rochester, N.Y.

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Mrs. Winelew's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winelew's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

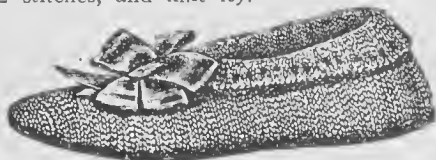
Useful Christmas Presents.

Thoughtful people will be laying plans as to what they will get or make for their friends at the approaching Christmastide. There are many things that can be made either for a member of the family or a friend, and which, though very simple, are much more appreciated than a purchased article would, because it shows forethought and interest in the welfare of the recipient. We suggest the following articles, which have been gathered from our numerous exchanges: —

LADIES' KNITTED SLIPPER.

Use about 3 ozs. of Berlin wool. Wind it in two separate balls. One pair finest bone needles and one pair of wool soles, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a yard silk elastic cord, $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards satin ribbon.

With an end from each ball, cast on 15 stitches, knit 1 row plain, then widen 1 stitch at beginning and end of needle; do this every 3rd row till you have 34 rows, then knit 6 rows without widening (to widen pick up a stitch down between 2 stitches, and knit it).



When you have 40 rows, bind off all but 10 stitches, and knit on these 10 stitches 24 rows; join to the other side of the front part of shoe to correspond with the side where you started the 10 stitches. Now take 1 ball, and with single end cast on 10 stitches, knit 180 rows and join. Crochet a row of holes edged with shells on the piece just finished. Place the elastic and sew knitted piece to ankle of shoe, so that it will turn over on right side. Sew slipper to soles. Finish with bow.

A DAINTY PAPER-WEIGHT.

A neat paper-weight for a gentleman can be made by any lady handy with her needle. It is made over a bag filled with small lead shot, and while not over two inches in diameter, it is very heavy, and settles down onto a pile of letters or papers in a noiseless and effective way, while the china head makes a most convenient



handle to lift and move it by. The covering, of any dainty tint of silk or satin may be embroidered with silk and tinsel, or crusted with beads and spangles in endless ways, so that whenever the owner moves it over his papers he cannot help marvelling at the deft stitches which ornament it on all sides.

A HOME MADE WRITING TABLE.

Home made furniture may be a dangerous subject to advocate, but a smart boy of 14 made this one for his sister, under her direction, and as the details are fully shown in the illustration there is no

FOOD MEDICINE

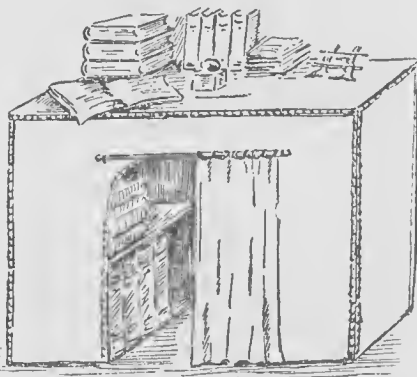
Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil is equally food and medicine.

A little of it sets the stomach at work on some easy food—that is medicine.

How does it "set the stomach at work?" By making strength: by creating strength: by turning the oil into body and life—that is food.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

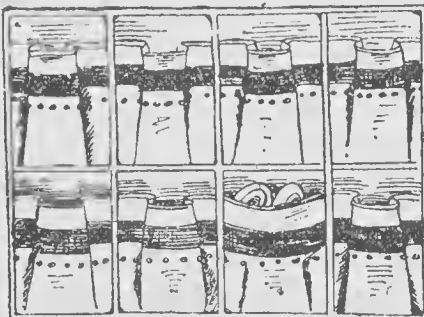
reason why such a table might not adorn many a girl's bedroom, or boy's for that matter, either. It can be made quite presentable by the bedroom window, where its colors can match the wall paper and the window shade. Here it will be a nice place at which to study and write.



It is made of a dry goods box sure enough. The box being selected of a suitable size and turned open side down on the floor, the boy cut the hole in the front for the writer's knees, and put in the shelf for the upper row of books. Then the lady padded it with papers on top and covered it all over with pale green denim and finished the angles with a small manilla rope, overstitched with a red linen braid, and arranged the curtains of red silk in front, so that it is really unique and pretty.

A BOOT AND SHOE TIDY.

There is nothing so untidy in appearance as a bedroom in which boots and shoes are left lying about, and people

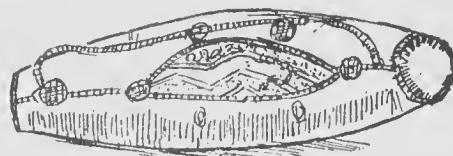


who cannot afford to purchase a boot cupboard would do well to copy the idea

shown in the illustration. This boot and shoe tidy consists of a series of boot pockets joined on to a firm canvas background and hung up against the wall. It may be covered with any material, but the background must be firm and solid, for there is nothing so ugly as to see a thing of this sort weighed down and hanging in festoons between each nail. A good material for the outside is dark blue linen, on which any sort of ribbon may be run, or it might be embroidered to suit the taste of the owner. Another good plan is to carry it out in the same color as the wall paper, the great point being to make it as inconspicuous as possible.

A VEIL CASE.

The case in shape is modelled after an everyday kitchen rolling-pin, but instead of it being made of wood, it is made of the gayest of satin ribbon, sweet smelling, and stuffed with cotton. The ends



of the ribbon are fringed and tied with narrower ribbon, and the perfumed cotton inside the ribbon case is packed very closely. Over this pretty little rolling pin the veils are wound, and are thus kept in perfect condition.

MATCH SAFE.

A funny match safe consists of a pair of tiny blue denim overalls. They have pearl buttons, and suspenders made of bone casing, and a big pocket in each leg to hold the matches. Below the poc-



kets are small square-shaped pieces of sand-paper, and the legs are embroidered in letters which read "Scratch your matches on these breeches," or "I will save your wife lots of stitches."

HANDKERCHIEF POCKET.

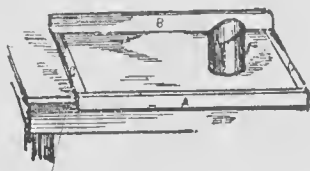
This handy little receptacle is made of ribbon with the lower end turned up and



neatly sewed at the side to form a pocket. A bow finishes the top and covers a safety pin for fastening to the belt. One loop of the ribbon is also turned up to form a receptacle for spectacles.

A MIXING BOARD.

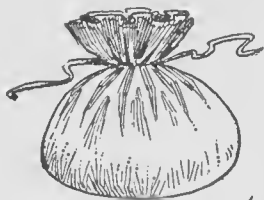
Here is something which the boys can make for the house. A mixing board is always convenient. Make the board of inch boards, using hard wood. The front



strip, A, prevents it from moving backward on the table. The back board, B, keeps the dough or flour upon it. Strips, C, C, are to prevent the main board from warping.

A TOBACCO POUCH.

A tobacco pouch is a gift that many gentlemen find useful, and the old pattern of chamois skin cut in a circle cannot be improved upon. This is made with brown ribbon, one inch wide, basted on the outer edge of the chamois, and



Tobacco pouch.

another piece, one-half inch wide, basted on the inside, and the two stitched on together, while another row of stitching along the upper edge of the narrow ribbon was to make a place for a drawing string, or elastic. When this is added, the thing is complete.

"PUT IT RIGHT DOWN."

Memorandum blocks can be used for so many purposes that one need never hesitate to make any friend a present of this kind. Our design is an artistic affair of white linen, embroidered in the green and red holly patterns. First, cut out the two pieces of cardboard the size of your small block of paper, and cover them with white linen or any other color you choose. The block of paper is then



glued to the under piece and the two boards are fastened together by narrow red satin ribbon. If you embroider the front pieces, this must, of course, be done before you cover the cardboard. At one corner of the block tie a bow and one long end of red satin ribbon, from which hangs a tiny green or red pencil. When one does not wish to embroider, the design of holly may be painted on the linen and the effect is very pretty.

A CHEAP FRAME.

For this was used an ordinary envelope of the best quality, six and one-half inches long. Three openings admit of

No doubt there are other good teas, but for Strength, richness and real quality Blue Ribbon Ceylon stands alone.

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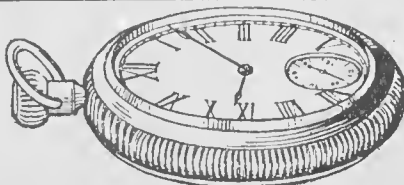
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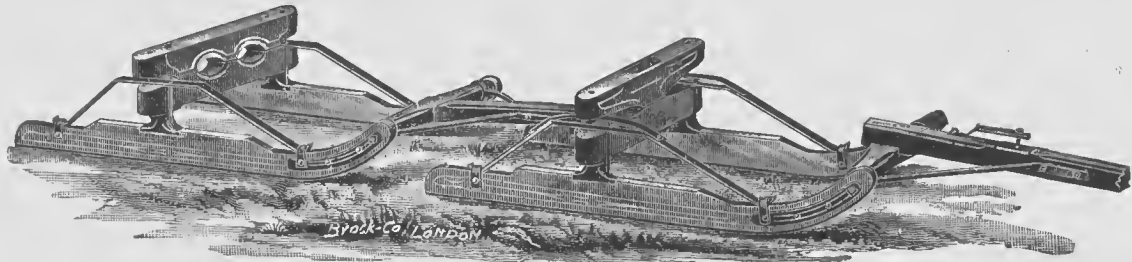


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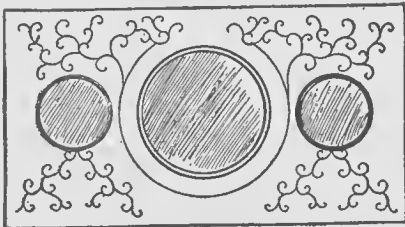


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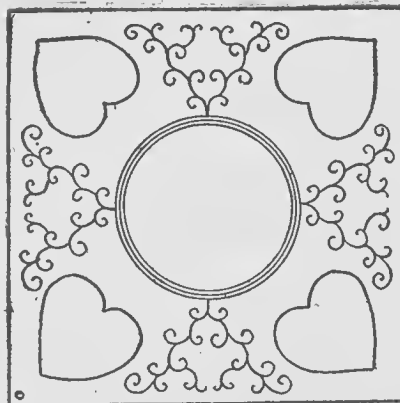
the showing of as many tiny photos. Cut these out carefully, letting the centre one be larger than the outer ones, as shown in the accompanying cut. The decoration of scroll work is very simple, and easily put on with India ink or gold paint. Cut the flap of the envelope in three equal sections. By this I do not mean to cut



the flap from the envelope, but, leaving it on, merely cut two slits from the edge to the place where it joins the face of the envelope, thus making three oddly shaped strips, each gummed on the lower edge. Slip the photo in place behind one of the openings and dampening the gum slip, push it down against the back of the picture, thus holding it firmly in place. Finish the back with a standard made from a strip of cardboard, and stand it on a shelf or bureau, or anywhere else you may wish.

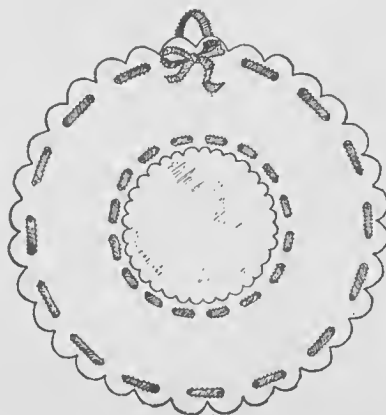
HEART FRAME.

This little frame takes its name from the shape of the four outer openings. The affair is designed for a series of photos of the same person, or for a group, family or "chums." Let the whole be about eight inches square, and made from a piece of heavy cardboard, or water color board. Or the foundation may be of ordinary pasteboard, and covered with linen or silk on which the design as shown has been embroidered. If made from the board, let the decorations be



done in gold, ink, or paint. Lay the photo behind the opening and fasten by pasting a strip of paper clear over the photo and onto the foundation frame. Put a loop of cord or ribbon at the upper corner, by which to hang it up.

CIRCULAR PHOTO FRAME.



This little thing is very easily made, being formed from a rather light piece of cardboard, or heavy weight drawing paper. Cut out two pieces the same shape and size, like the cut, and make the row of outer holes through both pieces, and the inner row only through the front of frame. In the back piece cut a slit large enough to take in the photo for which it is to be used. Now lace a piece of narrow ribbon through the inner row of holes; then place the two pieces together, and lace them also with the narrow ribbon through the outer row of holes. Have a bow of the ribbon at the top and a loop whereby to hang it up, and your frame is finished.

NECKTIE TRIMMED WITH LACE.

Neckties of all sorts and kinds are the inevitable finish of every up-to-date toilette: some simple, some elaborate, and either tied loosely round the neck or more often fitted to a high band, like the



one in the sketch. This is of pale rose silk, trimmed at the throat and the ends with point lace applique and edged with fringe. The top of the neck band was bound with black velvet. Small pieces of real lace, like old cap lappets and cuffs,

ribbon bows from good millinery, and short pieces of silk, can be utilised by clever fingers for such ties, as their shape, style, and trimming are infinitely various, and odds and ends of all good things come in.

Home Made Candies for Xmas.

If time permits there is no reason why the supply of candy for the holiday season cannot be made at home. Home made candies are very much to be preferred to much of the cheap and highly colored candies bought in the stores at Xmas time. By starting with pure material, one has at least the satisfaction of knowing that their candy is pure and wholesome. A dollar's worth of sugar may not make as many pounds of candy in your hands as it will buy at the store, but you know what you are eating and that it contains no cheap earthy or starchy matter added to increase the weight and bulk of the goods you buy without adding to its value. Pure candies made from good molasses and sugar are wholesome food and unless taken in too large quantities will not make one sick. It is the vile adulterations in so much of our candy that causes trouble when large quantities are eaten. Therefore, if you buy candy, buy none but the very best.

1. making candy the greatest danger is that of burning the sugar. In cooking have a quick fire so that the work may be done in the shortest time possible and allow the heat to reach the bottom of the pan only. Test a spoonful of the mass on a cold plate after cooking about fifteen minutes. If it forms a viscid, tenacious mass, making a long thread when drawn out, it is nearly done and care must be taken not to burn it. Test frequently now by dropping a little in water; when it hardens, crisp like a pipe stem, it is cooked, and the flavoring and coloring can be added. Then pour out on a butter-plate or platter and let cool. When cool enough to handle it is ready for pulling, rolling into sticks or shaping into forms. The pulling is a mechanical means of whitening the candy and most children have seen it done by the candy-men at the fairs.

The following are good simple recipes:

Molasses Pull Candy.—Put half pint of molasses and one and a half cupfuls sugar in a saucepan and add half gill of vinegar, one gill of water and half tablespoonful of butter. Place over the fire and boil until it snaps in ice-water; then pour it on a buttered dish. When cold enough to handle, begin to pull. If plain molasses candy is wanted, add just before taking it from the fire, half teaspoonful baking soda, stir quickly and pour it into buttered tin pans.

Butter Scotch.—Place in a granite or porcelain-lined kettle two cupfuls of good molasses, one cupful of sugar (either brown or white), and three-fourths of a cupful of butter. Boil rapidly, stirring constantly, for about fifteen minutes or until it snaps in ice water. Pour into square, buttered tins, allow to cool, then turn carefully out on a board and mark the desired size (about one and a quarter by two inches), then cut through and wrap each piece in wax paper.

Peanut Molasses Candy.—Place in a good-sized kettle one quart of good molasses, one cupful of sugar and one-fourth

cupful of butter. Boil rapidly, stirring constantly, until it will snap sharply in ice water, then add a level teaspoonful of baking soda and stir a moment. Have ready one quart of shelled peanuts, i.e., have them shelled, skinned and broken apart into halves. Add them to the candy and stir rapidly and just enough to mix well, and pour at once into flat, square, greased pans. When partly cold, mark into blocks and cut through. If wrapped neatly in waxed paper and kept in a dry place, this will keep nicely for weeks.

Cream Candy.—Place over the fire in a granite saucepan, three cupfuls of granulated sugar, with half a cupful each of water and vinegar. Boil rapidly without stirring until it begins to change color. When it will snap remove from the fire and pour at once into pie tins. Do not scrape the kettle. Allow it to become cold enough to handle, then add any flavoring extract preferred, remove from the tins and begin at once to pull, continuing this process until it is perfectly white, working with all possible rapidity and in a warm place. Form into neat bars, or cut at once into short pieces with a shears. This will keep for some time if securely covered and kept in a dry place.

Nougat.—Put one pound of granulated sugar into an iron skillet and stir constantly until melted and of an amber color. Have ready one and a half cupfuls of shelled almonds, or any nut desired, which has been warmed in a slow oven. When the sugar is all melted and an amber color, add the nuts, stir until mixed

and pour without delay into a greased pan.

Clear Peanut Candy.—Place over the fire in a granite saucepan two cupfuls of granulated sugar, one cupful of boiling water and a level teaspoonful of cream tartar. Let these boil rapidly, without stirring, until it will snap when tried in ice water. Have ready a small square pan, greased, in which you have spread out evenly two cupfuls of shelled and skinned peanuts. When the candy is done, pour it carefully over the nuts, and when partly cold mark and cut into bars. Be careful not to scrape the kettle when pouring the candy out. Any other nut may be used instead of peanuts, and a mixture will be found a pleasing variety.

Cocoanut Cream Bars.—Place two pounds of sugar in one pint of water over the fire and boil until when a little is poured into cold water it can be formed into a soft ball, then remove from the fire and add one pound of grated cocoanut, either fresh or desiccated; stir with a small wooden spoon till it begins to look white, then pour it in a shallow tin pan about one inch deep. As soon as it is solid, mark it off and cut it into bars.

Chocolate Caramels.—1. One cupful milk, four ounces unsweetened chocolate, two ounces butter, two teaspoonfuls vanilla and four cupfuls sugar.

Chocolate Caramels.—2. One cupful molasses, one cupful brown sugar, one-half cupful of rich milk, one-fourth cupful of butter, one-fourth pound of unsweetened chocolate, one teaspoonful of vanilla.

Put the molasses, sugar, milk and but-

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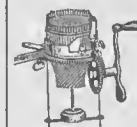
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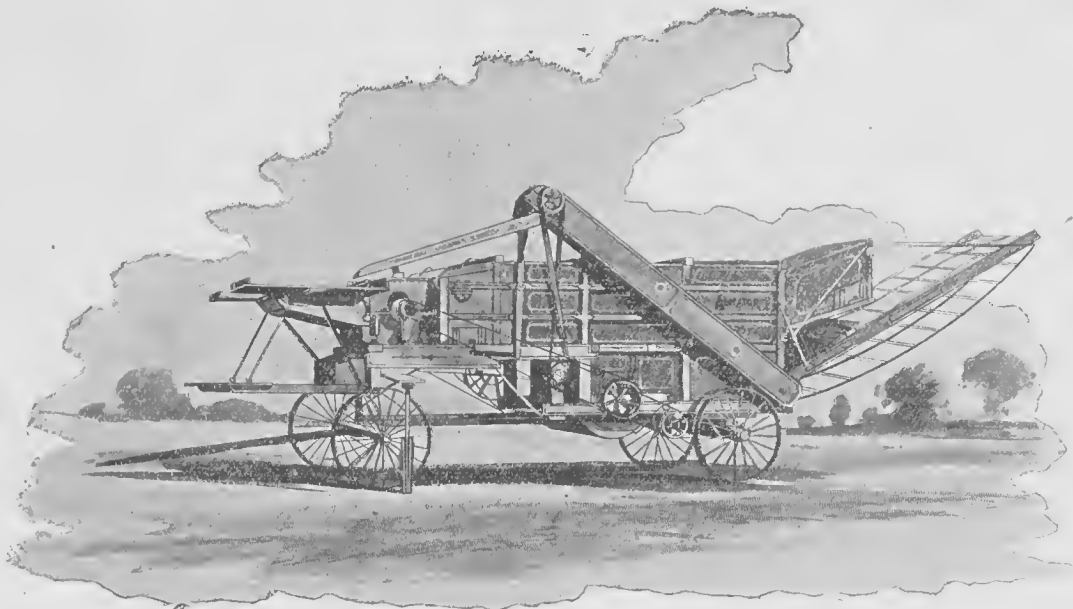
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ter over the fire and stir constantly until it thickens (about one-half hour). Have ready the chocolate, which should be shaved, and melted over steam. Add this to the other ingredients and continue stirring until, when a small quantity is dropped into ice water, it will snap. When it reaches this point, add quickly a teaspoonful of vanilla, stir until mixed and pour at once into a square, greased pan. Allow it to become almost cold, then turn out carefully on to a board, mark in one-inch squares and then with a long, strong knife cut into squares. Wrap each caramel neatly in a square of waxed paper.

Chocolate Creams.—1. Dissolve one teaspoonful gum-arabic in two tablespoonfuls of boiling water in a small saucepan, and add fine powdered sugar enough to make a stiff dough; then add one teaspoonful vanilla. Divide this into small parts and roll them round like marbles. Put half pound sugar with three tablespoonfuls water and three ounces grated chocolate over a slow fire, and let heat gradually till boiling hot; then remove and beat it for a few minutes, dip in the balls and set them on slightly buttered tins until cold.

Chocolate Creams.—2. Flavor some fondant with vanilla and roll into small balls. Let stand a while to harden. Melt in a double boiler or saucepan placed in another containing hot water, a quarter of a pound of best unsweetened chocolate. Add two tablespoonfuls of cream, a teaspoonful of butter and a few drops of vanilla, and if desired sweet, a quarter of a cup of sugar. Keep the chocolate warm by letting it remain over the hot water. Dip the cream-balls into the chocolate. Place on waxed paper till cold. The cream centre may be flavored and colored as desired, adding chopped nuts, jams, figs, coconut, etc.

Books for the Farmer.

Home Pork Making, by A. W. Fulton, commercial editor of the American Agriculturist, assisted by pork specialists, is an intensely practical new book. It is a complete guide for the farmer in all that pertains to hog slaughtering, curing, preserving and storing pork product—from scalding vat to kitchen table and dining room. There are chapters on pork making on the farm, finishing off hogs for bacon, slaughtering, scalding and scraping, dressing and cutting, what to do with the offal, the fine points in making lard, pickling and barreling, care of hams and shoulders, dry-salting bacon and sides, smoking and smoke houses, keeping bacon and hams, side lights on pork making, packing house cuts of pork, magnitude of the swine industry, discovering the merits of roast pig. The many recipes for cooking and serving pork are the favorite dishes of the best cooks. Every detail connected with the raising of porkers and the proper management and best and most satisfactory methods of utilizing pork are so clearly and skillfully presented that, even without experience or special equipment, any intelligent person can readily follow the instructions. It can be had from this office for 50 cents.

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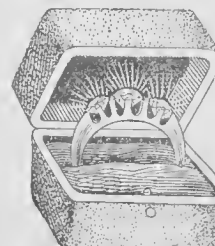
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